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Quarterly Demographic Estimates

April to June 2009

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Statistics Canada
Demography Division

Quarterly Demographic Estimates

April to June 2009

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Notice to readers

Most of the components used to produce preliminary population estimates are estimated using demographic models or based on data sources less complete or reliable, albeit more timely, than those used for updated or final estimates.

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Highlights

- On July 1, 2009, the population of Canada was estimated at 33,739,900. In the second quarter of 2009, Canada's population grew by 121,200 (0.36%). Although down slightly from 2008, this was the strongest growth since the early 1990s.
- The increase could largely be attributed to the level of net international migration, which was 84,800, the second highest level for a second quarter since 1972.
- The four western Canadian provinces all posted higher population growth than the Canadian average from April to June 2009, primarily owing to immigration.
- Alberta was the province with the strongest population growth from April to June 2009, at 0.59%. Net international migration was the main driving force behind population growth in that province. This was the seventh straight quarter in which Alberta's population growth was larger than that of any other province.
- The population of Ontario rose by 0.34% from April to June 2009, the lowest increase for a second quarter since 1993. The slowdown was primarily due to interprovincial migration losses and a decrease in immigration. This was the seventh straight quarter in which population growth in Ontario was lower than the national average.
- During the second quarter, all of the Atlantic provinces saw their populations increase. This growth can be attributed to such factors as higher levels of net international migration for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with growth in Newfoundland and Labrador stemming mainly from gains in interprovincial migration.

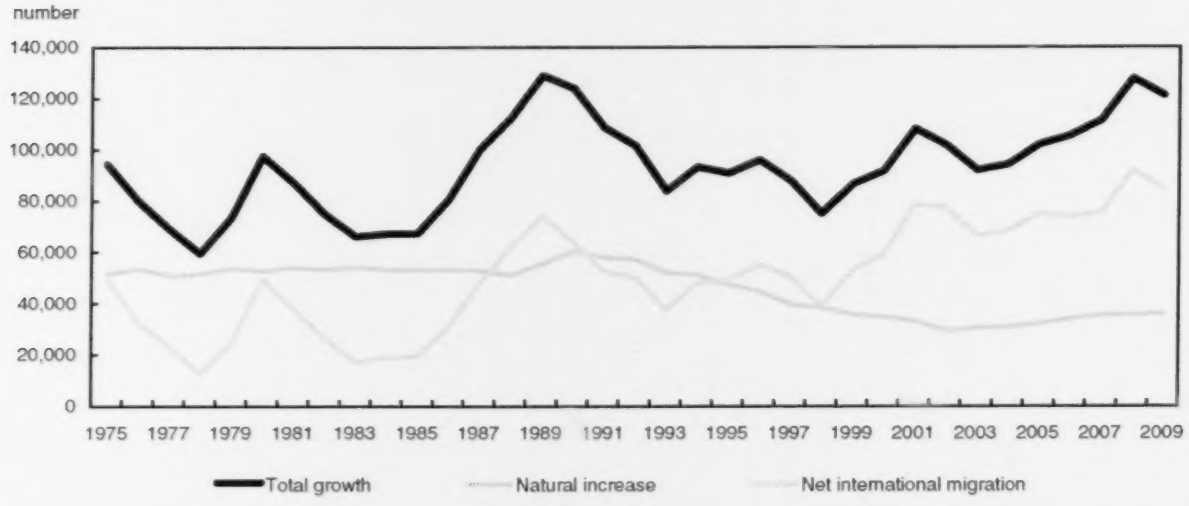
Analysis

On July 1, 2009, the population of Canada was estimated at 33,739,900. In the second quarter of 2009, Canada's population grew by 121,200 (0.36%). Although down slightly from 2008, this was the strongest growth since the early 1990s. The increase could largely be attributed to the level of net international migration, which was 84,800, the second highest level for a second quarter since 1972.

Population growth in the second quarter of 2009 was not quite as sharp as the 0.38% rise recorded in the second quarter of 2008. This slackening was largely due to a decrease in the net number of non-permanent residents, from 31,200 in the second quarter of 2008 to 23,500 in the second quarter of 2009. This decrease was most notable in Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia.

The number of births across the country during the second quarter of 2009 was estimated at 96,200. This figure, which represents the highest number of births for a second quarter since 1996, was up by 1,600 from the second quarter of 2008. This upward trend in the number of births could also be seen in a number of other industrialized countries throughout the world.

Chart 1
Quarterly aggregated demographic components, April to June, 1975 to 2009, Canada



The diversification of provinces receiving immigrants continued

Although the number of immigrants admitted did not fluctuate much in comparison with the previous second quarter, the percentage of immigrants going to Ontario continued to decrease. During the second quarter, Ontario received 43.24% of immigrants, the second lowest percentage for any quarter since 1982. Saskatchewan (3.10 %), Manitoba (6.38 %), Prince Edward Island (0.96 %) and New Brunswick (0.86%) contribute to compensate by receiving larger shares of immigrants arriving in Canada since 2000. Nonetheless, Ontario remains the province that had the largest actual number of immigrants. The percentage of immigrants settling in Ontario during a second quarter reached an all-time high in 2002 (61.20%).

Chart 2
Provincial distribution of quarterly immigration, April to June, 2000 to 2009, Ontario

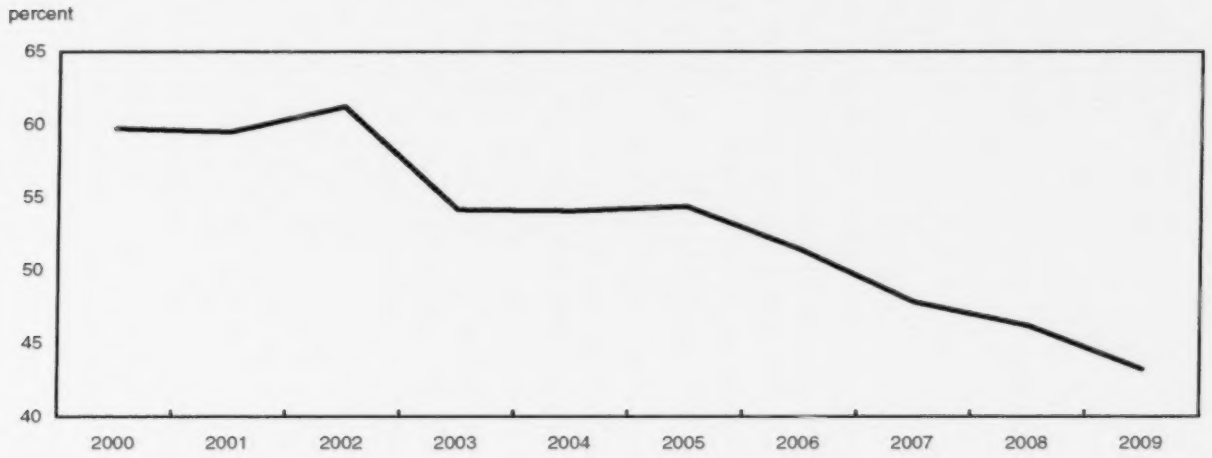
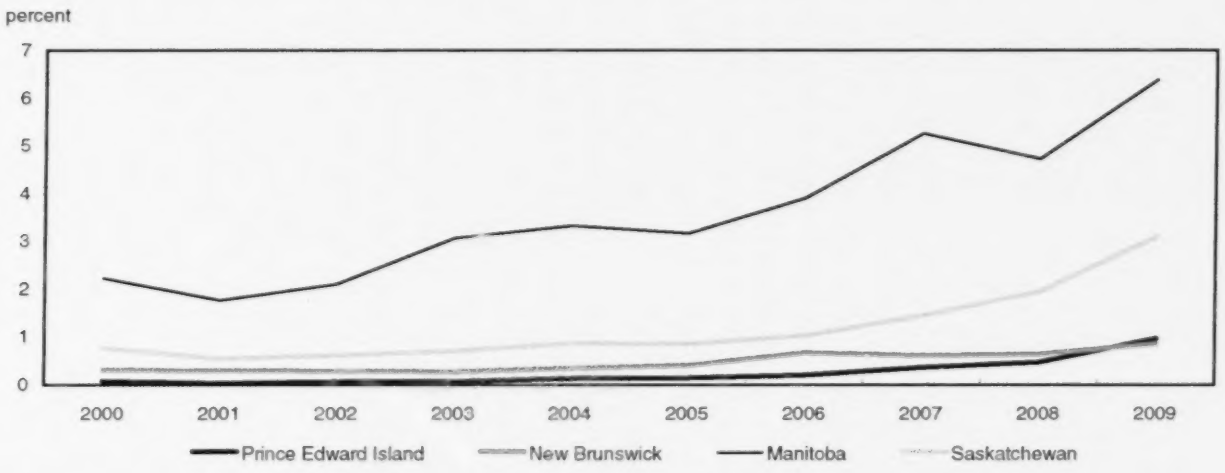


Chart 3
Provincial distribution of quarterly immigration, April to June, 2000 to 2009, selected provinces



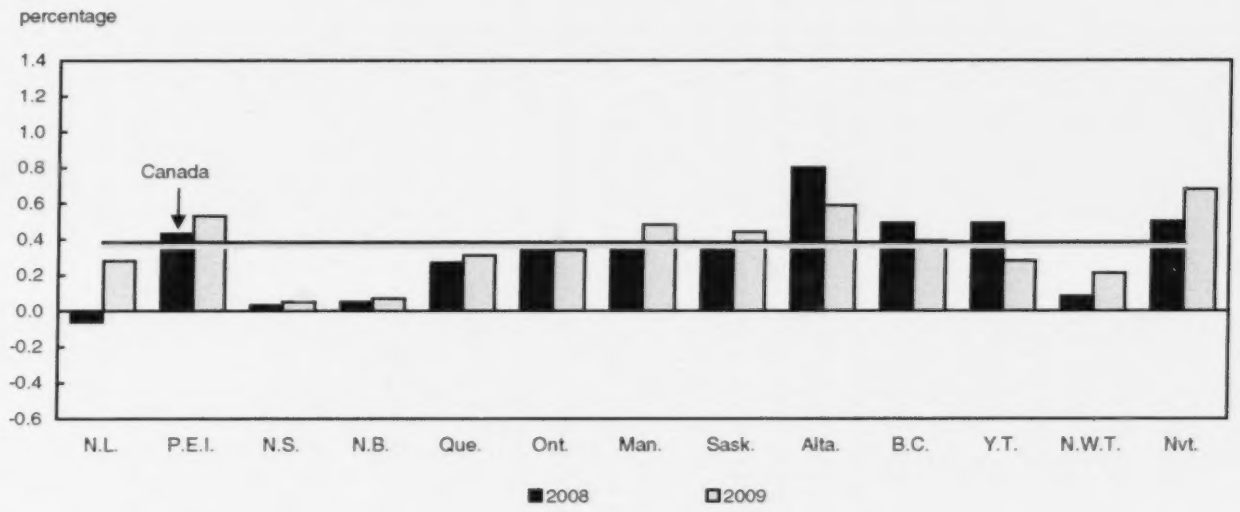
Population growth still strong in the West

The four western Canadian provinces all posted higher population growth than the Canadian average from April to June 2009, primarily owing to international migration. After having posted high net numbers of non-permanent residents in the second quarter of 2008, all of the western provinces but Saskatchewan showed decreases in these numbers from April to June 2009.

Alberta was the province with the strongest population growth from April to June 2009, at 0.59%. With the arrival of 6,900 immigrants, net international migration was the main driving force behind population growth in that province. Population growth in Alberta was lower than that recorded for the second quarter of 2008 (0.80%). This

slowdown in growth stemmed largely from a decrease in the net number of non-permanent residents and in net interprovincial migration as compared with the second quarter of 2008. This was the first time since 1989 that Alberta had posted migration losses in relation to Newfoundland and Labrador during a second quarter. Alberta's interprovincial migration gains of 4,700 remained the highest in Canada. This was the seventh straight quarter in which Alberta's population growth was larger than that of any other province.

Chart 4
Quarterly variation of population estimates, Canada, provinces and territories, April to June, 2008 and 2009



Population growth in Manitoba was 0.48% in the second quarter. This was the most pronounced population growth since the current record-keeping system was established (1971). The rapid population growth in Manitoba stemmed primarily from a substantial decrease in interprovincial migration losses and a sustained increase in the number of immigrants. In the second quarter of 2008, Manitoba had lost 1,100 people to the other provinces, in contrast with 100 from April to June 2009. For the first time since 2003, Manitoba achieved migration gains in relation to British Columbia during a second quarter. In addition, Manitoba welcomed 4,400 immigrants from April to June 2009, up from the 3,300 immigrants received in the second quarter of 2008.

Saskatchewan's population grew by 0.44% in the second quarter, representing the strongest growth for a second quarter since 1975. As with Manitoba, the more rapid pace of population growth in that province was the result of such factors as the sustained increase in immigration. Saskatchewan welcomed 2,200 immigrants from April to June 2009, as compared with 1,400 in the second quarter of 2008. This was the largest number of immigrants received by that province in any quarter since the introduction of the current record-keeping system (1971).

From April to June 2009, the population of British Columbia rose by 0.39%. Immigration was the primary factor behind this increase, which amounted to 10,900 immigrants. This was down slightly from the second quarter of 2008 (0.49%), partly because of smaller gains in interprovincial and international migration. British Columbia gained 1,800 inhabitants through its exchanges with the other provinces and territories, the lowest level for a second quarter since 2003. British Columbia nonetheless posted the second highest net interprovincial migration, after Alberta.

Moderate population growth for Quebec and Ontario

The population of Ontario rose by 0.34% from April to June 2009, the lowest increase for a second quarter since 1993. This smaller increase can be explained partly by interprovincial migration losses and a decrease in immigration. The migration losses in Ontario reached 4,000, the most substantial decline for a second quarter since 1990 and the lowest net number in Canada in the past quarter. Ontario lost in its migration exchanges with Alberta (-3,700), Newfoundland and Labrador (-900), British Columbia (-700) and Saskatchewan (-600) in particular. Ontario has shown losses in its quarterly interprovincial migration exchanges since the first quarter of 2003. Ontario received 30,100 immigrants from April to June 2009, a decrease compared with 32,000 immigrants received in the second quarter of 2008. This was the seventh straight quarter in which population growth in Ontario was lower than the national average.

With a population growth of 0.31%, Quebec experienced the strongest increase in its population for a second quarter since 1991. This increase was spurred partly by a rise in the net number of non-permanent residents and immigration. At 7,200, the net number of non-permanent residents in Quebec from April to June 2009 was the highest for that province in any quarter since 1988. From April to June 2009 there were 22,400 births estimated in Quebec, the largest number for a second quarter in that province since 1996. Despite posting gains over the second quarter of 2008, Quebec was the province that lost the second largest number of individuals in its migration exchanges with the other provinces and territories after Ontario, with a net loss of 3,500. These losses primarily occurred through migration exchanges with Ontario (-1,900) and Alberta (-900).

Strong population growth for Prince Edward Island

During the second quarter, all of the Atlantic provinces saw their populations increase. This growth can be attributed to such factors as higher levels of net international migration for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with growth in Newfoundland and Labrador stemming mainly from gains in interprovincial migration. However, for all of these provinces, natural growth continued to decline. From April to June 2009, it reached the lowest level for a second quarter since the establishment of the current record-keeping system (1971) for all of these provinces except Nova Scotia, which reached this level in 2006.

During the second quarter, Prince Edward Island's population growth was the highest of any Atlantic province, at 0.53%. Higher net international migration accounted for part of this increase, as the number of immigrants was up. During the second quarter, 700 immigrants came to Prince Edward Island, the highest level for any quarter since the current record-keeping system was brought in (1971). Despite negative net interprovincial migration, this was the highest rate of population growth in that province for a second quarter since 1978.

Newfoundland and Labrador saw its population increase by 0.28% from April to June 2009. Not since 1983 has there been a second quarter with greater population growth. In contrast with the other Atlantic provinces, this growth can be explained largely by positive net interprovincial migration. This was the fourth quarter in a row in which Newfoundland and Labrador realized gains in its exchanges with the other provinces and territories. From April to June 2009, Newfoundland and Labrador gained 1,100 people through its exchanges with the other provinces, putting it in third place behind Alberta and British Columbia. In the second quarter, the net number of non-permanent residents in Newfoundland and Labrador was 200, the highest level for a second quarter since 1999.

The population of New Brunswick rose by 0.07% from April to June 2009. The arrival of 600 immigrants, the highest number for that province in a second quarter since 1976, explained the major portion of that province's growth.

Population growth in Nova Scotia was 0.05% during the second quarter as a result of immigration and the net number of non-permanent residents. Although Nova Scotia lost 300 people in its migration exchanges with the other provinces and territories in the second quarter, the loss was the lowest for that province since the second quarter of 2004.

Population growth in the territories

During the second quarter, all three territories posted increases in their population, with Nunavut leading the way.

The population of Nunavut exceeded 32,000, thanks to 0.68% growth in the second quarter. This increase can primarily be attributed to natural growth. The number of births in Nunavut from April to June 2009 was estimated at 200, the highest level for any quarter since the third quarter of 1999.

The population of Yukon rose by 0.28% from April to June 2009, the lowest population growth for a second quarter since 2005. After seven consecutive quarters with positive net interprovincial migration, Yukon lost in its exchanges with the other provinces and territories for a second straight quarter. Yukon has mainly had a deficit in its migration exchanges with British Columbia.

Despite interprovincial migration losses, the population in the Northwest Territories grew by 0.21% from April to June 2009. This increase can largely be explained by natural growth, although it was the lowest level observed for the territory during a second quarter since the current record-keeping system was introduced (1971).

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

91-209-X	Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada
91-213-X	Annual Demographic Statistics
91-214-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Census Metropolitan Areas, Economic Regions and Census Divisions, Age and Sex
91-215-X	Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories
91-520-X	Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

051-0001	Estimates of population, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0002	Deaths, by sex and age group, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0004	Components of population growth, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0005	Estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0006	Immigrants to Canada, by country of last permanent residence, quarterly
051-0010	Estimates of population, by marital status, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0011	International migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces, and territories, annual
051-0012	Interprovincial migrants, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0013	Births by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
051-0017	Interprovincial migrants, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0018	Interprovincial in-, out- and net-migrants, by province or territory, annual
051-0019	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, annual
051-0020	Number of non-permanent residents, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly
051-0035	Components of population growth, census divisions and census metropolitan areas, 2001 Census boundaries, annual
051-0037	International migration components, Canada, provinces and territories, quarterly

051-0045	Interprovincial migrants, by province or territory of origin and destination, quarterly
053-0001	Vital statistics, births, deaths and marriages, quarterly
102-0502	Deaths, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0503	Deaths, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0504	Deaths, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-0505	Deaths, by marital status, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4502	Live births, by month, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4503	Live births, by age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories, annual
102-4504	Live births, mean age of mother, Canada, provinces and territories, annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

3231	Vital Statistics - Birth Database
3233	Vital Statistics - Death Database
3601	Estimates of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories
3604	Estimates of Population by Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories
3605	Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada, Provinces and Territories

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Births and birth rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Deaths and death rate, by provinces and territories*
- *Components of population growth, by province and territory*
- *Marriages by provinces and territories*
- *Population by marital status and sex*
- *Population by marital status and sex, by province and territory*

Statistical tables

Table 1-1
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Population [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
July 1 st	33,739,859	508,925	140,985	938,183	749,468	7,828,879	13,069,182
April 1 st	33,618,648	507,528	140,246	937,752	748,930	7,804,821	13,024,490
January 1 st	33,527,199	507,681	139,978	937,848	748,302	7,788,780	12,995,383
2008							
October 1 st	33,462,627	507,611	140,327	937,434	747,668	7,777,410	12,985,677
July 1 st	33,327,337	506,441	139,451	936,585	747,147	7,753,470	12,936,296
April 1 st	33,199,573	506,748	138,850	936,341	746,747	7,732,544	12,888,112
January 1 st	33,113,330	507,100	138,610	936,280	746,533	7,718,372	12,856,205
2007							
October 1 st	33,055,759	507,074	138,541	936,113	746,340	7,706,999	12,843,053
July 1 st	32,931,956	506,530	138,127	935,889	745,561	7,687,125	12,794,689
April 1 st	32,820,377	507,148	138,094	935,738	745,067	7,669,722	12,750,460
January 1 st	32,739,308	508,846	138,038	936,548	744,880	7,658,087	12,718,210
2006							
October 1 st	32,691,605	509,424	138,055	937,229	744,982	7,650,828	12,709,455
July 1 st	32,576,074	510,313	137,920	938,010	745,674	7,631,552	12,665,346

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
July 1 st	1,221,964	1,030,129	3,687,662	4,455,207	33,653	43,439	32,183
April 1 st	1,216,137	1,025,638	3,666,196	4,438,037	33,559	43,349	31,965
January 1 st	1,212,549	1,022,258	3,643,752	4,422,023	33,472	43,419	31,754
2008							
October 1 st	1,209,111	1,018,894	3,622,025	4,407,745	33,414	43,615	31,696
July 1 st	1,206,100	1,013,620	3,595,867	4,383,845	33,172	43,720	31,623
April 1 st	1,201,942	1,010,218	3,567,294	4,362,614	33,009	43,687	31,467
January 1 st	1,199,778	1,007,507	3,548,649	4,346,439	32,801	43,620	31,436
2007							
October 1 st	1,197,204	1,005,083	3,533,340	4,334,423	32,715	43,463	31,411
July 1 st	1,193,932	1,000,139	3,513,106	4,309,453	32,586	43,545	31,274
April 1 st	1,190,004	996,130	3,490,219	4,291,161	32,298	43,247	31,089
January 1 st	1,186,992	994,193	3,472,032	4,275,094	32,325	43,175	30,888
2006							
October 1 st	1,185,429	992,773	3,453,265	4,263,705	32,365	43,254	30,841
July 1 st	1,184,031	992,122	3,421,253	4,243,580	32,276	43,198	30,799

1. Population estimates are final postcensal for July 1, 2006, updated postcensal from October 1, 2006 to April 1, 2009 and preliminary postcensal from July 1, 2009.

Table 1-2
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Quarterly variation [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	percent						
2009							
April - June	0.36	0.28	0.53	0.05	0.07	0.31	0.34
January - March	0.27	-0.03	0.19	-0.01	0.08	0.21	0.22
2008							
October - December	0.19	0.01	-0.25	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.07
July - September	0.41	0.23	0.63	0.09	0.07	0.31	0.38
April - June	0.38	-0.06	0.43	0.03	0.05	0.27	0.37
January - March	0.26	-0.07	0.17	0.01	0.03	0.18	0.25
2007							
October - December	0.17	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.10
July - September	0.38	0.11	0.30	0.02	0.10	0.26	0.38
April - June	0.34	-0.12	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.23	0.35
January - March	0.25	-0.33	0.04	-0.09	0.03	0.15	0.25
2006							
October - December	0.15	-0.11	-0.01	-0.07	-0.01	0.09	0.07
July - September	0.35	-0.17	0.10	-0.08	-0.09	0.25	0.35

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	percent						
2009							
April - June	0.48	0.44	0.59	0.39	0.28	0.21	0.68
January - March	0.30	0.33	0.62	0.36	0.26	-0.16	0.66
2008							
October - December	0.28	0.33	0.60	0.32	0.17	-0.45	0.18
July - September	0.25	0.52	0.73	0.55	0.73	-0.24	0.23
April - June	0.35	0.34	0.80	0.49	0.49	0.08	0.50
January - March	0.18	0.27	0.53	0.37	0.63	0.15	0.10
2007							
October - December	0.22	0.24	0.43	0.28	0.26	0.36	0.08
July - September	0.27	0.49	0.58	0.58	0.40	-0.19	0.44
April - June	0.33	0.40	0.66	0.43	0.89	0.69	0.60
January - March	0.25	0.19	0.52	0.38	-0.08	0.17	0.65
2006							
October - December	0.13	0.14	0.54	0.27	-0.12	-0.18	0.15
July - September	0.12	0.07	0.94	0.47	0.28	0.13	0.14

1 Numbers for total growth are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 1-3
Quarterly population estimates, national perspective — Quarterly population growth [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	121,211	1,397	739	431	538	24,058	44,692
January - March	91,449	-153	268	-96	628	16,041	29,107
2008							
October - December	64,572	70	-349	414	634	11,370	9,706
July - September	135,290	1,170	876	849	521	23,940	49,381
April - June	127,764	-307	601	244	400	20,926	48,184
January - March	86,243	-352	240	61	214	14,172	31,907
2007							
October - December	57,571	26	69	167	193	11,373	13,152
July - September	123,803	544	414	224	779	19,874	48,364
April - June	111,579	-618	33	151	494	17,403	44,229
January - March	81,069	-1,698	56	-810	187	11,635	32,250
2006							
October - December	47,703	-578	-17	-681	-102	7,259	8,755
July - September	115,531	-889	135	-781	-692	19,276	44,109

	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	5,827	4,491	21,466	17,170	94	90	218
January - March	3,588	3,380	22,444	16,014	87	-70	211
2008							
October - December	3,438	3,364	21,727	14,278	58	-196	58
July - September	3,011	5,274	26,158	23,900	242	-105	73
April - June	4,158	3,402	28,573	21,231	163	33	156
January - March	2,164	2,711	18,645	16,175	208	67	31
2007							
October - December	2,574	2,424	15,309	12,013	86	157	25
July - September	3,272	4,944	20,234	24,970	129	-82	137
April - June	3,928	4,009	22,887	18,292	288	298	185
January - March	3,012	1,937	18,187	16,067	-27	72	201
2006							
October - December	1,563	1,420	18,767	11,389	-40	-79	47
July - September	1,398	651	32,012	20,125	89	56	42

1. Numbers for total growth are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 2-1
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Canada

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	33,739,859	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	33,618,648	36,432	0	84,779	84,779	121,211	0.36
January - March	33,527,199	25,465	0	65,984	65,984	91,449	0.27
2008							
October - December	33,462,627	30,063	0	34,509	34,509	64,572	0.19
July - September	33,327,337	42,880	0	92,410	92,410	135,290	0.41
April - June	33,199,573	35,624	0	92,140	92,140	127,764	0.38
January - March	33,113,330	25,067	0	61,176	61,176	86,243	0.26
2007							
October - December	33,055,759	29,998	0	27,573	27,573	57,571	0.17
July - September	32,931,956	41,840	0	81,963	81,963	123,803	0.38
April - June	32,820,377	35,773	0	75,806	75,806	111,579	0.34
January - March	32,739,308	24,312	0	56,757	56,757	81,069	0.25
2006							
October - December	32,691,605	27,617	0	20,086	20,086	47,703	0.15
July - September	32,576,074	40,042	0	75,489	75,489	115,531	0.35

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-2
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	508,925	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	507,528	-34	1,119	312	1,431	1,397	0.28
January - March	507,681	-166	98	-85	13	-153	-0.03
2008							
October - December	507,611	-129	292	-93	199	70	0.01
July - September	506,441	51	823	296	1,119	1,170	0.23
April - June	506,748	-2	-490	185	-305	-307	-0.06
January - March	507,100	-130	-446	224	-222	-352	-0.07
2007							
October - December	507,074	-91	115	2	117	26	0.01
July - September	506,530	88	293	163	456	544	0.11
April - June	507,148	36	-791	137	-654	-618	-0.12
January - March	508,846	-84	-1,671	57	-1,614	-1,698	-0.33
2006							
October - December	509,424	-82	-558	62	-496	-578	-0.11
July - September	510,313	74	-1,047	84	-963	-889	-0.17

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-3
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
			number				percent
2009							
July - September	140,985	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	140,246	12	-117	844	727	739	0.53
January - March	139,978	18	-66	316	250	268	0.19
2008							
October - December	140,327	49	-503	105	-398	-349	-0.25
July - September	139,451	73	127	676	803	876	0.63
April - June	138,850	19	157	425	582	601	0.43
January - March	138,610	24	-120	336	216	240	0.17
2007							
October - December	138,541	52	-150	167	17	69	0.05
July - September	138,127	76	-178	516	338	414	0.30
April - June	138,094	27	-216	222	6	33	0.02
January - March	138,038	33	-155	178	23	56	0.04
2006							
October - December	138,055	48	-159	94	-65	-17	-0.01
July - September	137,920	133	-319	321	2	135	0.10

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-4
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
			number				percent
2009							
July - September	938,183	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	937,752	91	-284	624	340	431	0.05
January - March	937,848	-209	-357	470	113	-96	-0.01
2008							
October - December	937,434	31	108	275	383	414	0.04
July - September	936,585	335	-722	1,236	514	849	0.09
April - June	936,341	140	-492	596	104	244	0.03
January - March	936,280	-159	-259	479	220	61	0.01
2007							
October - December	936,113	81	-39	125	86	167	0.02
July - September	935,889	385	-1,004	843	-161	224	0.02
April - June	935,738	196	-449	404	-45	151	0.02
January - March	936,548	-96	-1,082	368	-714	-810	-0.09
2006							
October - December	937,229	57	-929	191	-738	-681	-0.07
July - September	938,010	310	-1,666	575	-1,091	-781	-0.08

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-5
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — New Brunswick

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	749,468	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	748,930	205	-121	454	333	538	0.07
January - March	748,302	-75	61	642	703	628	0.08
2008							
October - December	747,668	103	264	267	531	634	0.08
July - September	747,147	400	-741	862	121	521	0.07
April - June	746,747	253	-303	450	147	400	0.05
January - March	746,533	-18	-250	482	232	214	0.03
2007							
October - December	746,340	155	-85	123	38	193	0.03
July - September	745,561	453	-270	596	326	779	0.10
April - June	745,067	308	-120	306	186	494	0.07
January - March	744,880	44	-305	448	143	187	0.03
2006							
October - December	744,982	124	-373	147	-226	-102	-0.01
July - September	745,674	549	-1,834	593	-1,241	-692	-0.09

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-6
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Quebec

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	7,828,879	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	7,804,821	8,400	-3,465	19,123	15,658	24,058	0.31
January - March	7,788,780	5,750	-2,016	12,307	10,291	16,041	0.21
2008							
October - December	7,777,410	7,150	-2,139	6,359	4,220	11,370	0.15
July - September	7,753,470	10,600	-3,046	16,386	13,340	23,940	0.31
April - June	7,732,544	7,950	-4,399	17,375	12,976	20,926	0.27
January - March	7,718,372	5,550	-1,776	10,398	8,622	14,172	0.18
2007							
October - December	7,706,999	6,508	-1,991	6,856	4,865	11,373	0.15
July - September	7,687,125	9,400	-3,516	13,990	10,474	19,874	0.26
April - June	7,669,722	7,494	-4,665	14,574	9,909	17,403	0.23
January - March	7,658,087	4,185	-2,503	9,953	7,450	11,635	0.15
2006							
October - December	7,650,828	6,149	-2,429	3,539	1,110	7,259	0.09
July - September	7,631,552	8,724	-3,268	13,820	10,552	19,276	0.25

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-7
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Ontario

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	13,069,182	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	13,024,490	12,685	-4,006	36,013	32,007	44,692	0.34
January - March	12,995,383	8,956	-5,015	25,166	20,151	29,107	0.22
2008							
October - December	12,985,677	10,886	-6,517	5,337	-1,180	9,706	0.07
July - September	12,936,296	15,576	-3,200	37,005	33,805	49,381	0.38
April - June	12,888,112	13,081	-3,502	38,605	35,103	48,184	0.37
January - March	12,856,205	9,439	-3,458	25,926	22,468	31,907	0.25
2007							
October - December	12,843,053	11,366	-3,588	5,374	1,786	13,152	0.10
July - September	12,794,689	15,958	-4,202	36,608	32,406	48,364	0.38
April - June	12,750,460	13,536	-3,451	34,144	30,693	44,229	0.35
January - March	12,718,210	9,961	-2,185	24,474	22,289	32,250	0.25
2006							
October - December	12,709,455	11,195	-5,957	3,517	-2,440	8,755	0.07
July - September	12,665,346	16,160	-8,454	36,403	27,949	44,109	0.35

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-8
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Manitoba

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	1,221,964	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	1,216,137	1,500	-94	4,421	4,327	5,827	0.48
January - March	1,212,549	1,044	-181	2,725	2,544	3,588	0.30
2008							
October - December	1,209,111	996	249	2,193	2,442	3,438	0.28
July - September	1,206,100	1,798	-1,515	2,728	1,213	3,011	0.25
April - June	1,201,942	1,477	-1,148	3,829	2,681	4,158	0.35
January - March	1,199,778	1,038	-752	1,878	1,126	2,164	0.18
2007							
October - December	1,197,204	992	-453	2,035	1,582	2,574	0.22
July - September	1,193,932	1,773	-1,350	2,849	1,499	3,272	0.27
April - June	1,190,004	1,462	-1,268	3,734	2,466	3,928	0.33
January - March	1,186,992	1,032	-378	2,358	1,980	3,012	0.25
2006							
October - December	1,185,429	863	-1,035	1,735	700	1,563	0.13
July - September	1,184,031	1,567	-2,819	2,650	-169	1,398	0.12

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-9
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	1,030,129	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	1,025,638	1,277	550	2,664	3,214	4,491	0.44
January - March	1,022,258	822	545	2,013	2,558	3,380	0.33
2008							
October - December	1,018,894	858	949	1,557	2,506	3,364	0.33
July - September	1,013,620	1,439	2,064	1,771	3,835	5,274	0.52
April - June	1,010,218	1,209	362	1,831	2,193	3,402	0.34
January - March	1,007,507	765	682	1,264	1,946	2,711	0.27
2007							
October - December	1,005,083	801	974	649	1,623	2,424	0.24
July - September	1,000,139	1,368	2,153	1,423	3,576	4,944	0.49
April - June	996,130	1,143	1,691	1,175	2,866	4,009	0.40
January - March	994,193	715	427	795	1,222	1,937	0.19
2006							
October - December	992,773	419	529	472	1,001	1,420	0.14
July - September	992,122	1,094	-1,098	655	-443	651	0.07

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-10
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Alberta

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	3,687,662	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	3,666,196	8,046	4,737	8,683	13,420	21,466	0.59
January - March	3,643,752	6,504	7,144	8,796	15,940	22,444	0.62
2008							
October - December	3,622,025	7,067	6,198	8,462	14,660	21,727	0.60
July - September	3,595,867	8,040	4,927	13,191	18,118	26,158	0.73
April - June	3,567,294	7,752	7,215	13,606	20,821	28,573	0.80
January - March	3,548,649	6,308	3,862	8,475	12,337	18,645	0.53
2007							
October - December	3,533,340	6,909	2,035	6,365	8,400	15,309	0.43
July - September	3,513,106	7,900	2,205	10,129	12,334	20,234	0.58
April - June	3,490,219	7,644	4,677	10,566	15,243	22,887	0.66
January - March	3,472,032	6,225	4,725	7,237	11,962	18,187	0.52
2006							
October - December	3,453,265	6,294	7,678	4,795	12,473	18,767	0.54
July - September	3,421,253	7,404	16,729	7,879	24,608	32,012	0.94

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-11
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — British Columbia

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	4,455,207	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	4,438,037	3,897	1,752	11,521	13,273	17,170	0.39
January - March	4,422,023	2,495	-16	13,535	13,519	16,014	0.36
2008							
October - December	4,407,745	2,742	1,453	10,083	11,536	14,278	0.32
July - September	4,383,845	4,206	1,484	18,210	19,694	23,900	0.55
April - June	4,362,614	3,395	2,815	15,021	17,836	21,231	0.49
January - March	4,346,439	1,921	2,627	11,627	14,254	16,175	0.37
2007							
October - December	4,334,423	2,912	3,074	6,030	9,104	12,016	0.28
July - September	4,309,453	4,070	6,127	14,773	20,900	24,970	0.58
April - June	4,291,161	3,577	4,337	10,378	14,715	18,292	0.43
January - March	4,275,094	1,967	3,238	10,862	14,100	16,067	0.38
2006							
October - December	4,263,705	2,271	3,511	5,607	9,118	11,389	0.27
July - September	4,243,580	3,688	3,919	12,518	16,437	20,125	0.47

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-12
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Yukon

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	33,653	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	33,559	61	-43	76	33	94	0.28
January - March	33,472	29	-60	118	58	87	0.26
2008							
October - December	33,414	33	76	-51	25	58	0.17
July - September	33,172	43	153	46	199	242	0.73
April - June	33,009	60	13	90	103	163	0.49
January - March	32,801	29	90	89	179	208	0.63
2007							
October - December	32,715	33	79	-26	53	86	0.26
July - September	32,586	44	53	32	85	129	0.40
April - June	32,298	59	154	75	229	288	0.89
January - March	32,325	32	-76	17	-59	-27	-0.08
2006							
October - December	32,365	45	-41	-44	-85	-40	-0.12
July - September	32,276	34	64	-9	55	89	0.28

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-13
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	43,439	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	43,349	121	-76	45	-31	90	0.21
January - March	43,419	142	-187	-25	-212	-70	-0.16
2008							
October - December	43,615	115	-338	27	-311	-196	-0.45
July - September	43,720	148	-249	-4	-253	-105	-0.24
April - June	43,687	122	-200	111	-89	33	0.08
January - March	43,620	144	-92	15	-77	67	0.15
2007							
October - December	43,463	117	99	-59	40	157	0.36
July - September	43,545	151	-227	-6	-233	-82	-0.19
April - June	43,247	122	94	82	176	298	0.69
January - March	43,175	144	-75	3	-72	72	0.17
2006							
October - December	43,254	104	-165	-18	-183	-79	-0.18
July - September	43,198	128	-75	3	-72	56	0.13

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 2-14
Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective — Nunavut

	Population at beginning period	Natural increase	Net interprovincial migration	Net international migration	Total net migration	Total growth	Total growth
	number						percent
2009							
July - September	32,183	..	..	..	..	..	..
April - June	31,965	171	48	-1	47	218	0.68
January - March	31,754	155	50	6	56	211	0.66
2008							
October - December	31,696	162	-92	-12	-104	58	0.18
July - September	31,623	171	-105	7	-98	73	0.23
April - June	31,467	168	-28	16	-12	156	0.50
January - March	31,436	156	-108	-17	-125	31	0.10
2007							
October - December	31,411	163	-70	-68	-138	25	0.08
July - September	31,274	174	-84	47	-37	137	0.44
April - June	31,089	169	7	9	16	185	0.60
January - March	30,888	154	40	7	47	201	0.65
2006							
October - December	30,841	130	-72	-11	-83	47	0.15
July - September	30,799	177	-132	-3	-135	42	0.14

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-1
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Canada

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	96,150	59,718	93,003	93,003	69,635	9,114	5,388	4,663	23,533
January - March	89,701	64,236	83,995	83,995	50,784	7,095	3,337	4,190	23,148
2008									
October - December	92,348	62,285	67,271	67,271	53,544	9,422	3,469	4,733	-8,349
July - September	99,504	56,624	118,454	118,454	71,312	17,293	12,881	6,584	32,094
April - June	94,527	58,903	82,653	82,653	69,247	9,074	5,388	4,663	31,242
January - March	88,216	63,149	63,981	63,981	53,144	7,075	3,337	4,193	15,963
2007									
October - December	90,681	60,683	55,440	55,440	55,573	9,347	3,469	4,726	-17,396
July - September	97,435	55,595	99,163	99,163	71,657	17,264	12,881	6,592	21,281
April - June	93,338	57,565	77,629	77,629	61,649	9,217	5,388	4,691	22,677
January - March	86,410	62,098	60,920	60,920	47,875	7,209	3,337	4,219	16,973
2006									
October - December	86,920	59,303	62,974	62,974	58,245	9,425	3,469	4,738	-27,465
July - September	94,248	54,206	103,539	103,539	70,356	17,003	12,880	6,523	15,779

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-2
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	1,100	1,134	3,658	2,539	149	20	8	60	235
January - March	1,075	1,241	3,152	3,054	113	15	6	55	-134
2008									
October - December	1,102	1,231	2,471	2,179	138	20	6	61	-156
July - September	1,211	1,160	3,855	3,032	165	38	20	84	233
April - June	1,106	1,108	2,568	3,058	174	20	8	60	83
January - March	1,082	1,212	2,233	2,679	150	15	6	55	138
2007									
October - December	1,111	1,202	1,959	1,844	167	20	6	61	-90
July - September	1,222	1,134	2,999	2,706	144	38	20	84	121
April - June	1,119	1,083	2,327	3,118	126	20	8	60	83
January - March	1,101	1,185	1,601	3,272	109	15	6	55	12
2006									
October - December	1,092	1,174	1,637	2,195	154	20	6	61	-17
July - September	1,183	1,109	2,841	3,888	127	36	20	84	57

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-3
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Prince Edward Island

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	346	334	886	983	668	8	6	17	195
January - March	339	321	969	1,035	329	6	3	15	5
2008									
October - December	363	314	543	1,046	191	8	3	16	-65
July - September	354	281	1,287	1,160	605	15	17	22	91
April - June	344	325	952	795	325	8	6	17	119
January - March	336	312	809	729	333	6	3	15	21
2007									
October - December	358	306	487	637	204	7	3	16	-17
July - September	350	274	773	951	420	15	17	22	116
April - June	344	317	684	900	219	8	6	17	22
January - March	337	304	581	736	149	6	3	15	47
2006									
October - December	347	299	422	581	170	7	3	16	-56
July - September	400	267	798	1,117	200	14	17	22	140

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-4
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Nova Scotia

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	2,290	2,199	4,897	5,181	610	198	78	109	243
January - March	1,981	2,190	4,557	4,914	448	154	49	98	225
2008									
October - December	2,191	2,160	3,826	3,718	491	204	50	112	50
July - September	2,382	2,047	6,662	7,384	828	375	186	155	752
April - June	2,290	2,150	4,320	4,812	732	197	78	109	92
January - March	1,981	2,140	3,605	3,864	600	154	49	99	83
2007									
October - December	2,191	2,110	2,973	3,012	581	204	50	112	-190
July - September	2,386	2,001	5,092	6,096	755	375	186	155	432
April - June	2,297	2,101	3,668	4,117	645	200	78	110	-9
January - March	1,994	2,090	2,699	3,781	542	157	49	99	33
2006									
October - December	2,117	2,060	3,141	4,070	632	204	50	112	-175
July - September	2,267	1,957	5,406	7,072	896	369	186	153	15

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-5
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — New Brunswick

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	1,777	1,572	3,567	3,688	597	88	63	88	-30
January - March	1,658	1,733	3,366	3,305	372	69	40	79	378
2008									
October - December	1,712	1,609	2,570	2,306	343	92	41	89	64
July - September	1,934	1,534	5,034	5,775	610	169	151	124	394
April - June	1,785	1,532	2,871	3,174	443	88	63	88	120
January - March	1,667	1,685	2,447	2,697	460	69	40	79	130
2007									
October - December	1,723	1,568	2,336	2,421	397	91	41	89	-135
July - September	1,945	1,492	4,023	4,293	497	169	151	124	241
April - June	1,798	1,490	3,170	3,290	375	90	63	89	47
January - March	1,680	1,636	2,369	2,674	374	70	40	80	184
2006									
October - December	1,649	1,525	2,062	2,435	397	92	41	89	-110
July - September	2,000	1,451	3,409	5,243	470	166	151	122	260

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-6
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Quebec

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	22,350	13,950	6,858	10,323	12,974	1,515	1,127	654	7,191
January - March	21,000	15,250	5,490	7,508	9,126	1,180	698	587	4,250
2008									
October - December	21,650	14,500	4,716	6,855	10,038	1,566	726	664	-2,175
July - September	23,600	13,000	10,105	13,151	13,597	2,875	2,693	924	3,895
April - June	21,850	13,900	5,699	10,098	12,074	1,508	1,128	654	6,335
January - March	20,600	15,050	3,812	5,568	9,500	1,176	698	587	1,963
2007									
October - December	20,708	14,200	3,446	5,437	10,404	1,554	726	663	-2,057
July - September	22,450	13,050	7,145	10,661	13,892	2,869	2,693	925	1,199
April - June	21,444	13,950	4,972	9,637	11,554	1,532	1,128	656	4,082
January - March	19,785	15,600	3,223	5,726	9,363	1,198	698	591	1,681
2006									
October - December	20,167	14,018	4,042	6,471	10,218	1,567	726	664	-5,174
July - September	21,712	12,988	7,460	10,728	13,945	2,827	2,693	915	924

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-7
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Ontario

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	35,547	22,862	19,629	23,635	30,109	4,294	2,283	2,160	10,075
January - March	33,154	24,198	16,809	21,824	21,567	3,344	1,414	1,939	7,468
2008									
October - December	34,549	23,663	12,581	19,098	23,573	4,440	1,471	2,192	-13,075
July - September	37,005	21,429	26,102	29,302	31,798	8,150	5,453	3,050	10,954
April - June	35,212	22,131	17,506	21,008	32,002	4,274	2,283	2,160	10,754
January - March	32,845	23,406	12,655	16,113	23,530	3,333	1,414	1,941	6,256
2007									
October - December	34,241	22,875	10,797	14,385	26,227	4,404	1,471	2,188	-15,732
July - September	36,687	20,729	20,760	24,962	33,291	8,135	5,453	3,053	9,052
April - June	34,932	21,396	15,805	19,256	29,478	4,343	2,283	2,172	8,898
January - March	32,577	22,616	12,144	14,329	22,344	3,397	1,414	1,964	6,067
2006									
October - December	33,283	22,088	11,460	17,417	29,444	4,442	1,471	2,195	-20,761
July - September	36,188	20,028	19,382	27,836	34,179	8,014	5,454	3,021	7,805

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-8
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Manitoba

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	3,961	2,461	4,180	4,274	4,441	332	162	133	283
January - March	3,746	2,702	4,085	4,266	2,845	259	101	120	158
2008									
October - December	3,782	2,786	3,472	3,223	2,622	343	105	136	-55
July - September	4,201	2,403	5,277	6,792	3,264	629	388	188	-107
April - June	3,889	2,412	3,230	4,378	3,270	331	162	133	861
January - March	3,684	2,646	2,827	3,579	2,063	258	101	120	92
2007									
October - December	3,721	2,729	2,385	2,838	2,305	340	105	136	101
July - September	4,123	2,350	4,269	5,619	3,101	629	388	189	178
April - June	3,821	2,359	2,939	4,207	3,236	335	162	133	804
January - March	3,620	2,588	2,850	3,228	2,313	263	101	120	327
2006									
October - December	3,534	2,671	2,659	3,694	2,188	343	105	136	-79
July - September	3,867	2,300	4,042	6,861	3,052	619	388	187	16

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-9
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Saskatchewan

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	3,572	2,295	6,181	5,631	2,159	77	76	61	567
January - March	3,284	2,462	5,915	5,370	1,317	59	46	55	764
2008									
October - December	3,356	2,498	4,660	3,711	1,310	79	48	62	340
July - September	3,614	2,175	8,078	6,014	1,203	145	184	86	615
April - June	3,472	2,263	4,984	4,622	1,350	76	75	61	543
January - March	3,192	2,427	4,293	3,611	972	59	46	55	380
2007									
October - December	3,264	2,463	3,920	2,946	854	79	48	62	-112
July - September	3,510	2,142	7,000	4,847	1,115	145	184	87	356
April - June	3,370	2,227	5,615	3,924	891	77	75	62	348
January - March	3,104	2,389	4,147	3,720	656	60	46	55	208
2006									
October - December	2,844	2,425	4,045	3,516	851	79	48	62	-286
July - September	3,205	2,111	5,230	6,328	697	142	182	86	4

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-10
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Alberta

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	13,361	5,315	25,693	20,956	6,925	1,237	935	534	2,594
January - March	12,304	5,800	24,982	17,838	5,279	962	579	480	4,380
2008									
October - December	12,437	5,370	20,152	13,954	5,201	1,279	601	541	4,480
July - September	12,977	4,937	30,265	25,338	6,455	2,347	2,233	754	7,604
April - June	12,885	5,133	24,023	16,808	7,196	1,232	935	534	7,241
January - March	11,911	5,603	18,572	14,710	5,352	961	579	480	3,985
2007									
October - December	12,095	5,186	15,614	13,579	5,085	1,268	601	540	2,487
July - September	12,677	4,777	26,228	24,023	6,171	2,343	2,233	755	4,823
April - June	12,612	4,968	21,947	17,270	5,595	1,252	935	538	5,826
January - March	11,644	5,419	18,625	13,900	4,015	980	579	483	4,106
2006									
October - December	11,300	5,006	20,628	12,950	4,832	1,280	601	543	1,185
July - September	12,002	4,598	34,456	17,727	5,714	2,309	2,233	747	7,988

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-11
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — British Columbia

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	11,362	7,465	16,165	14,413	10,923	1,336	649	833	2,118
January - March	10,695	8,200	13,307	13,323	9,335	1,040	401	749	5,588
2008									
October - December	10,777	8,035	11,408	9,955	9,569	1,382	418	846	2,324
July - September	11,720	7,514	20,253	18,769	12,714	2,536	1,550	1,177	7,659
April - June	11,214	7,819	15,382	12,567	11,592	1,331	649	833	4,944
January - March	10,455	8,534	11,851	9,224	10,127	1,037	401	749	2,885
2007									
October - December	10,841	7,929	10,587	7,513	9,293	1,371	418	845	-1,465
July - September	11,577	7,507	19,576	13,449	12,208	2,532	1,550	1,178	4,725
April - June	11,123	7,546	15,164	10,827	9,497	1,351	649	838	2,421
January - March	10,108	8,141	11,705	8,467	7,972	1,056	401	753	4,298
2006									
October - December	10,197	7,926	12,150	8,639	9,321	1,382	418	846	-1,904
July - September	10,951	7,263	19,163	15,244	11,021	2,493	1,550	1,166	3,606

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-12
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Yukon

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	106	45	386	429	35	3	1	4	47
January - March	76	47	396	456	35	2	0	4	89
2008									
October - December	85	52	289	213	40	3	0	4	-84
July - September	92	49	579	426	21	5	6	6	30
April - June	105	45	301	288	27	3	1	4	69
January - March	74	45	375	285	22	2	0	4	73
2007									
October - December	84	51	340	281	19	3	0	4	-38
July - September	92	48	460	407	29	5	6	6	8
April - June	104	45	386	232	14	3	1	4	67
January - March	75	43	277	353	21	2	0	4	2
2006									
October - December	94	49	208	249	12	3	0	4	-49
July - September	81	47	487	423	8	5	6	6	-12

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-13
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Northwest Territories

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	170	49	581	657	44	3	0	6	10
January - March	192	50	603	790	15	3	0	6	-31
2008									
October - December	153	38	448	786	16	3	0	6	20
July - September	209	61	735	984	38	5	0	8	-29
April - June	171	49	493	693	45	3	0	6	75
January - March	193	49	499	591	28	3	0	6	-4
2007									
October - December	153	36	486	387	30	3	0	6	80
July - September	210	59	606	833	29	5	0	8	-22
April - June	170	48	667	573	13	3	0	6	78
January - March	192	46	471	546	16	3	0	6	-4
2006									
October - December	139	35	360	525	24	3	0	6	-33
July - September	185	57	704	779	45	5	0	8	-29

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 3-14
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective — Nunavut

	Natural increase		Interprovincial migration		International migration				
	Births	Deaths	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Returning emigrants	Net temporary emigrants	Net non-permanent residents
	number								
2009									
April - June	208	37	342	294	1	3	0	4	5
January - March	197	42	364	314	3	2	0	3	8
2008									
October - December	191	29	135	227	12	3	0	4	-17
July - September	205	34	222	327	14	4	0	6	3
April - June	204	36	324	352	17	3	0	4	6
January - March	196	40	203	311	7	2	0	3	-19
2007									
October - December	191	28	110	180	7	3	0	4	68
July - September	206	32	232	316	5	4	0	6	52
April - June	204	35	285	278	6	3	0	4	10
January - March	193	39	228	188	1	2	0	4	12
2006									
October - December	157	27	160	232	2	3	0	4	-6
July - September	207	30	161	293	2	4	0	6	5

Note(s): See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Explanatory notes for the tables" section.

Table 4-1
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Births [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	96,150	1,100	346	2,290	1,777	22,350	35,547
January - March	89,701	1,075	339	1,981	1,658	21,000	33,154
2008							
October - December	92,348	1,102	363	2,191	1,712	21,650	34,549
July - September	99,504	1,211	354	2,382	1,934	23,600	37,005
April - June	94,527	1,106	344	2,290	1,785	21,850	35,212
January - March	88,216	1,082	336	1,981	1,667	20,600	32,845
2007							
October - December	90,681	1,111	358	2,191	1,723	20,708	34,241
July - September	97,435	1,222	350	2,386	1,945	22,450	36,687
April - June	93,338	1,119	344	2,297	1,798	21,444	34,932
January - March	86,410	1,101	337	1,994	1,680	19,785	32,577
2006							
October - December	86,920	1,092	347	2,117	1,649	20,167	33,283
July - September	94,248	1,183	400	2,267	2,000	21,712	36,188

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	3,961	3,572	13,361	11,362	106	170	208
January - March	3,746	3,284	12,304	10,695	76	192	197
2008							
October - December	3,782	3,356	12,437	10,777	85	153	191
July - September	4,201	3,614	12,977	11,720	92	209	205
April - June	3,889	3,472	12,885	11,214	105	171	204
January - March	3,684	3,192	11,911	10,455	74	193	196
2007							
October - December	3,721	3,264	12,095	10,841	84	153	191
July - September	4,123	3,510	12,677	11,577	92	210	206
April - June	3,821	3,370	12,612	11,123	104	170	204
January - March	3,620	3,104	11,644	10,108	75	192	193
2006							
October - December	3,534	2,844	11,300	10,197	94	139	157
July - September	3,867	3,205	12,002	10,951	81	185	207

1. The numbers of births are final up to December 2007, updated from January 2008 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 4-2
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Deaths [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	59,718	1,134	334	2,199	1,572	13,950	22,862
January - March	64,236	1,241	321	2,190	1,733	15,250	24,198
2008							
October - December	62,285	1,231	314	2,160	1,609	14,500	23,663
July - September	56,624	1,160	281	2,047	1,534	13,000	21,429
April - June	58,903	1,108	325	2,150	1,532	13,900	22,131
January - March	63,149	1,212	312	2,140	1,685	15,050	23,406
2007							
October - December	60,683	1,202	306	2,110	1,568	14,200	22,875
July - September	55,595	1,134	274	2,001	1,492	13,050	20,729
April - June	57,565	1,083	317	2,101	1,490	13,950	21,396
January - March	62,098	1,185	304	2,090	1,636	15,600	22,616
2006							
October - December	59,303	1,174	299	2,060	1,525	14,018	22,088
July - September	54,206	1,109	267	1,957	1,451	12,988	20,028

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	2,461	2,295	5,315	7,465	45	49	37
January - March	2,702	2,462	5,800	8,200	47	50	42
2008							
October - December	2,786	2,498	5,370	8,035	52	38	29
July - September	2,403	2,175	4,937	7,514	49	61	34
April - June	2,412	2,263	5,133	7,819	45	49	36
January - March	2,646	2,427	5,603	8,534	45	49	40
2007							
October - December	2,729	2,463	5,186	7,929	51	36	28
July - September	2,350	2,142	4,777	7,507	48	59	32
April - June	2,359	2,227	4,968	7,546	45	48	35
January - March	2,588	2,389	5,419	8,141	43	48	39
2006							
October - December	2,671	2,425	5,006	7,926	49	35	27
July - September	2,300	2,111	4,598	7,263	47	57	30

1. The numbers of deaths are final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 4-3
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Immigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	69,635	149	668	610	597	12,974	30,109
January - March	50,784	113	329	448	372	9,126	21,567
2008							
October - December	53,544	138	191	491	343	10,038	23,573
July - September	71,312	165	605	828	610	13,597	31,798
April - June	69,247	174	325	732	443	12,074	32,002
January - March	53,144	150	333	600	460	9,500	23,530
2007							
October - December	55,573	167	204	581	397	10,404	26,227
July - September	71,657	144	420	755	497	13,892	33,291
April - June	61,649	126	219	645	375	11,554	29,478
January - March	47,875	109	149	542	374	9,363	22,344
2006							
October - December	58,245	154	170	632	397	10,218	29,444
July - September	70,356	127	200	896	470	13,945	34,179

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	4,441	2,159	6,925	10,923	35	44	1
January - March	2,845	1,317	5,279	9,335	35	15	3
2008							
October - December	2,622	1,310	5,201	9,569	40	16	12
July - September	3,264	1,203	6,455	12,714	21	38	14
April - June	3,270	1,350	7,196	11,592	27	45	17
January - March	2,063	972	5,352	10,127	22	28	7
2007							
October - December	2,305	854	5,085	9,293	19	30	7
July - September	3,101	1,115	6,171	12,208	29	29	5
April - June	3,236	891	5,595	9,497	14	13	6
January - March	2,313	656	4,015	7,972	21	16	1
2006							
October - December	2,188	851	4,832	9,321	12	24	2
July - September	3,052	697	5,714	11,021	8	45	2

1. The numbers of immigrants are final up to December 2007, updated from January 2008 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 4-4
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Emigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	9,114	20	8	198	88	1,515	4,294
January - March	7,095	15	6	154	69	1,180	3,344
2008							
October - December	9,422	20	8	204	92	1,566	4,440
July - September	17,293	38	15	375	169	2,875	8,150
April - June	9,074	20	8	197	88	1,508	4,274
January - March	7,075	15	6	154	69	1,176	3,333
2007							
October - December	9,347	20	7	204	91	1,554	4,404
July - September	17,264	38	15	375	169	2,869	8,135
April - June	9,217	20	8	200	90	1,532	4,343
January - March	7,209	15	6	157	70	1,198	3,397
2006							
October - December	9,425	20	7	204	92	1,567	4,442
July - September	17,003	36	14	369	166	2,827	8,014

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	332	77	1,237	1,336	3	3	3
January - March	259	59	962	1,040	2	3	2
2008							
October - December	343	79	1,279	1,382	3	3	3
July - September	629	145	2,347	2,536	5	5	4
April - June	331	76	1,232	1,331	3	3	3
January - March	258	59	961	1,037	2	3	2
2007							
October - December	340	79	1,268	1,371	3	3	3
July - September	629	145	2,343	2,532	5	5	4
April - June	335	77	1,252	1,351	3	3	3
January - March	263	60	980	1,056	2	3	2
2006							
October - December	343	79	1,280	1,382	3	3	3
July - September	619	142	2,309	2,493	5	5	4

1. The numbers of emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 4-5
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Returning emigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	5,388	8	6	78	63	1,127	2,283
January - March	3,337	6	3	49	40	698	1,414
2008							
October - December	3,469	6	3	50	41	726	1,471
July - September	12,881	20	17	186	151	2,693	5,453
April - June	5,388	8	6	78	63	1,128	2,283
January - March	3,337	6	3	49	40	698	1,414
2007							
October - December	3,469	6	3	50	41	726	1,471
July - September	12,881	20	17	186	151	2,693	5,453
April - June	5,388	8	6	78	63	1,128	2,283
January - March	3,337	6	3	49	40	698	1,414
2006							
October - December	3,469	6	3	50	41	726	1,471
July - September	12,880	20	17	186	151	2,693	5,454

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	162	76	935	649	1	0	0
January - March	101	46	579	401	0	0	0
2008							
October - December	105	48	601	418	0	0	0
July - September	388	184	2,233	1,550	6	0	0
April - June	162	75	935	649	1	0	0
January - March	101	46	579	401	0	0	0
2007							
October - December	105	48	601	418	0	0	0
July - September	388	184	2,233	1,550	6	0	0
April - June	162	75	935	649	1	0	0
January - March	101	46	579	401	0	0	0
2006							
October - December	105	48	601	418	0	0	0
July - September	388	182	2,233	1,550	6	0	0

1. The numbers of returning emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 4-6
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net temporary emigrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	4,663	60	17	109	88	654	2,160
January - March	4,190	55	15	98	79	587	1,939
2008							
October - December	4,733	61	16	112	89	664	2,192
July - September	6,584	84	22	155	124	924	3,050
April - June	4,663	60	17	109	88	654	2,160
January - March	4,193	55	15	99	79	587	1,941
2007							
October - December	4,726	61	16	112	89	663	2,188
July - September	6,592	84	22	155	124	925	3,053
April - June	4,691	60	17	110	89	658	2,172
January - March	4,219	55	15	99	80	591	1,954
2006							
October - December	4,738	61	16	112	89	664	2,195
July - September	6,523	84	22	153	122	915	3,021

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	133	61	534	833	4	6	4
January - March	120	55	480	749	4	6	3
2008							
October - December	136	62	541	846	4	6	4
July - September	188	86	754	1,177	6	8	6
April - June	133	61	534	833	4	6	4
January - March	120	55	480	749	4	6	3
2007							
October - December	136	62	540	845	4	6	4
July - September	189	87	755	1,178	6	8	6
April - June	133	62	538	838	4	6	4
January - March	120	55	483	753	4	6	4
2006							
October - December	136	62	543	846	4	6	4
July - September	187	86	747	1,166	6	8	6

1. The numbers of net temporary emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 4-7
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net non-permanent residents [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	23,533	235	195	243	-30	7,191	10,075
January - March	23,148	-134	5	225	378	4,250	7,468
2008							
October - December	-8,349	-156	-65	50	64	-2,175	-13,075
July - September	32,094	233	91	752	394	3,895	10,954
April - June	31,242	83	119	92	120	6,335	10,754
January - March	15,963	138	21	83	130	1,963	6,256
2007							
October - December	-17,396	-90	-17	-190	-135	-2,057	-15,732
July - September	21,281	121	116	432	241	1,199	9,052
April - June	22,677	83	22	-9	47	4,082	8,898
January - March	16,973	12	47	33	184	1,681	6,067
2006							
October - December	-27,465	-17	-56	-175	-110	-5,174	-20,761
July - September	15,779	57	140	15	260	924	7,805

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	283	567	2,594	2,118	47	10	5
January - March	158	764	4,380	5,588	89	-31	8
2008							
October - December	-55	340	4,480	2,324	-84	20	-17
July - September	-107	615	7,604	7,659	30	-29	3
April - June	861	543	7,241	4,944	69	75	6
January - March	92	360	3,985	2,885	73	-4	-19
2007							
October - December	101	-112	2,487	-1,465	-38	-80	-68
July - September	178	356	4,823	4,725	8	-22	52
April - June	804	348	5,826	2,421	67	78	10
January - March	327	208	4,106	4,298	2	-4	12
2006							
October - December	-79	-286	1,185	-1,904	-49	-33	-6
July - September	16	4	2,988	3,606	-12	-29	5

1. The numbers of net non-permanent residents are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 4-8
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial in-migrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	93,003	3,658	866	4,897	3,567	6,858	19,629
January - March	83,995	3,152	969	4,557	3,366	5,490	16,809
2008							
October - December	67,271	2,471	543	3,826	2,570	4,716	12,581
July - September	118,454	3,855	1,287	6,662	5,034	10,105	26,102
April - June	82,653	2,568	952	4,320	2,871	5,699	17,506
January - March	63,981	2,233	609	3,605	2,447	3,812	12,655
2007							
October - December	55,440	1,959	487	2,973	2,336	3,446	10,797
July - September	99,163	2,999	773	5,092	4,023	7,145	20,760
April - June	77,629	2,327	684	3,668	3,170	4,972	15,805
January - March	60,920	1,601	581	2,699	2,369	3,223	12,144
2006							
October - December	62,974	1,637	422	3,141	2,062	4,042	11,460
July - September	103,539	2,841	798	5,406	3,409	7,460	19,382

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	4,180	6,181	25,693	16,165	386	581	342
January - March	4,085	5,915	24,982	13,307	396	603	364
2008							
October - December	3,472	4,660	20,152	11,408	289	448	135
July - September	5,277	8,078	30,265	20,253	579	735	222
April - June	3,230	4,984	24,023	15,382	301	493	324
January - March	2,827	4,293	18,572	11,851	375	499	203
2007							
October - December	2,385	3,920	15,614	10,587	340	486	110
July - September	4,269	7,000	26,228	19,576	460	606	232
April - June	2,939	5,615	21,947	15,164	386	667	285
January - March	2,850	4,147	18,625	11,705	277	471	228
2006							
October - December	2,659	4,045	20,628	12,150	208	360	160
July - September	4,042	5,230	34,456	19,163	487	704	161

1. The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to June 2008 and preliminary from July 2008.

Table 4-9
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Interprovincial out-migrants [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	93,003	2,539	983	5,181	3,688	10,323	23,635
January - March	83,995	3,054	1,035	4,914	3,305	7,506	21,824
2008							
October - December	67,271	2,179	1,046	3,718	2,306	6,855	19,098
July - September	118,454	3,032	1,160	7,384	5,775	13,151	29,302
April - June	82,653	3,058	795	4,812	3,174	10,098	21,008
January - March	63,981	2,679	729	3,864	2,697	5,588	16,113
2007							
October - December	55,440	1,844	637	3,012	2,421	5,437	14,385
July - September	99,163	2,706	951	6,096	4,293	10,661	24,962
April - June	77,629	3,118	900	4,117	3,290	9,637	19,256
January - March	60,920	3,272	736	3,781	2,674	5,726	14,329
2006							
October - December	62,974	2,195	581	4,070	2,435	6,471	17,417
July - September	103,539	3,888	1,117	7,072	5,243	10,728	27,836

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	4,274	5,631	20,956	14,413	429	657	294
January - March	4,266	5,370	17,838	13,323	456	790	314
2008							
October - December	3,223	3,711	13,954	9,955	213	786	227
July - September	6,792	6,014	25,338	18,769	426	984	327
April - June	4,378	4,622	16,808	12,567	288	693	352
January - March	3,579	3,611	14,710	9,224	285	591	311
2007							
October - December	2,838	2,946	13,579	7,513	261	387	180
July - September	5,619	4,847	24,023	13,449	407	833	316
April - June	4,207	3,924	17,270	10,827	232	573	278
January - March	3,228	3,720	13,900	8,467	353	546	188
2006							
October - December	3,694	3,516	12,950	8,639	249	525	232
July - September	6,861	6,328	17,727	15,244	423	779	293

1. The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to June 2008 and preliminary from July 2008

Table 4-10
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total growth [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	121,211	1,397	739	431	538	24,058	44,692
January - March	91,449	-153	268	-96	628	16,041	29,107
2008							
October - December	64,572	70	-349	414	634	11,370	9,706
July - September	135,290	1,170	876	849	521	23,940	49,381
April - June	127,764	-307	601	244	400	20,926	48,184
January - March	86,243	-352	240	61	214	14,172	31,907
2007							
October - December	57,571	26	69	167	193	11,373	13,152
July - September	123,803	544	414	224	779	19,874	48,364
April - June	111,579	-618	33	151	494	17,403	44,229
January - March	81,069	-1,698	56	-810	187	11,635	32,250
2006							
October - December	47,703	-578	-17	-681	-102	7,259	8,755
July - September	115,531	-889	135	-781	-692	19,276	44,109

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	5,827	4,491	21,466	17,170	94	90	218
January - March	3,588	3,380	22,444	16,014	87	-70	211
2008							
October - December	3,438	3,364	21,727	14,278	58	-196	58
July - September	3,011	5,274	26,158	23,900	242	-105	73
April - June	4,158	3,402	28,573	21,231	163	33	156
January - March	2,164	2,711	18,645	16,175	208	67	31
2007							
October - December	2,574	2,424	15,309	12,016	86	157	25
July - September	3,272	4,944	20,234	24,970	129	-82	137
April - June	3,928	4,009	22,887	18,292	288	298	185
January - March	3,012	1,937	18,187	16,067	-27	72	201
2006							
October - December	1,563	1,420	18,767	11,389	-40	-79	47
July - September	1,398	651	32,012	20,125	89	56	42

1. Numbers for total growth are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 4-11
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Natural increase [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	36,432	-34	12	91	205	8,400	12,685
January - March	25,465	-166	18	-209	-75	5,750	8,956
2008							
October - December	30,063	-129	49	31	103	7,150	10,886
July - September	42,880	51	73	335	400	10,600	15,576
April - June	35,624	-2	19	140	253	7,950	13,081
January - March	25,067	-130	24	-159	-18	5,550	9,439
2007							
October - December	29,998	-91	52	81	155	6,508	11,366
July - September	41,840	88	76	385	453	9,400	15,958
April - June	35,773	36	27	196	308	7,494	13,536
January - March	24,312	-84	33	-96	44	4,185	9,961
2006							
October - December	27,617	-82	48	57	124	6,149	11,195
July - September	40,042	74	133	310	549	8,724	16,160

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	1,500	1,277	8,046	3,897	61	121	171
January - March	1,044	822	6,504	2,495	29	142	155
2008							
October - December	996	858	7,067	2,742	33	115	162
July - September	1,798	1,439	8,040	4,206	43	148	171
April - June	1,477	1,209	7,752	3,395	60	122	168
January - March	1,038	765	6,308	1,921	29	144	156
2007							
October - December	992	801	6,909	2,912	33	117	163
July - September	1,773	1,368	7,900	4,070	44	151	174
April - June	1,462	1,143	7,644	3,577	59	122	169
January - March	1,032	715	6,225	1,967	32	144	154
2006							
October - December	863	419	6,294	2,271	45	104	130
July - September	1,567	1,094	7,404	3,688	34	128	177

1. Natural increase is final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 4-12
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net interprovincial migration [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	0	1,119	-117	-284	-121	-3,465	-4,006
January - March	0	98	-66	-357	61	-2,016	-5,015
2008							
October - December	0	292	-503	108	264	-2,139	-6,517
July - September	0	823	127	-722	-741	-3,046	-3,200
April - June	0	-490	157	-492	-303	-4,399	-3,502
January - March	0	-446	-120	-259	-250	-1,776	-3,458
2007							
October - December	0	115	-150	-39	-85	-1,991	-3,588
July - September	0	293	-178	-1,004	-270	-3,516	-4,202
April - June	0	-791	-216	-449	-120	-4,665	-3,451
January - March	0	-1,671	-155	-1,082	-305	-2,503	-2,185
2006							
October - December	0	-558	-159	-929	-373	-2,429	-5,957
July - September	0	-1,047	-319	-1,666	-1,834	-3,268	-8,454

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	-94	550	4,737	1,752	-43	-76	48
January - March	-181	545	7,144	-16	-60	-187	50
2008							
October - December	249	949	6,198	1,453	76	-338	-92
July - September	-1,515	2,064	4,927	1,484	153	-249	-105
April - June	-1,148	362	7,215	2,815	13	-200	-28
January - March	-752	682	3,862	2,627	90	-92	-108
2007							
October - December	-453	974	2,035	3,074	79	99	-70
July - September	-1,350	2,153	2,205	6,127	53	-227	-84
April - June	-1,268	1,691	4,677	4,337	154	94	7
January - March	-378	427	4,725	3,238	-76	-75	40
2006							
October - December	-1,035	529	7,678	3,511	-41	-165	-72
July - September	-2,819	-1,098	16,729	3,919	64	-75	-132

1. Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to June 2008 and preliminary from July 2008.

Table 4-13
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Net international migration [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	84,779	312	844	624	454	19,123	36,013
January - March	65,984	-85	316	470	642	12,307	25,166
2008							
October - December	34,509	-93	105	275	267	6,359	5,337
July - September	92,410	296	676	1,236	862	16,386	37,005
April - June	92,140	185	425	596	450	17,375	38,605
January - March	61,176	224	336	479	482	10,398	25,926
2007							
October - December	27,573	2	167	125	123	6,856	5,374
July - September	81,963	163	516	843	596	13,990	36,608
April - June	75,806	137	222	404	306	14,574	34,144
January - March	56,757	57	178	368	448	9,953	24,474
2006							
October - December	20,086	62	94	191	147	3,539	3,517
July - September	75,489	84	321	575	593	13,820	36,403

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	4,421	2,664	8,683	11,521	76	45	-1
January - March	2,725	2,013	8,796	13,535	118	-25	6
2008							
October - December	2,193	1,557	8,462	10,083	-51	27	-12
July - September	2,728	1,771	13,191	18,210	46	-4	7
April - June	3,829	1,831	13,606	15,021	90	111	16
January - March	1,878	1,264	8,475	11,627	89	15	-17
2007							
October - December	2,035	649	6,365	6,030	-26	-59	-68
July - September	2,849	1,423	10,129	14,773	32	-6	47
April - June	3,734	1,175	10,566	10,378	75	82	9
January - March	2,358	795	7,237	10,862	17	3	7
2006							
October - December	1,735	472	4,795	5,607	-44	-18	-11
July - September	2,650	655	7,879	12,518	-9	3	-3

1. Net international migration numbers are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 4-14
Quarterly estimates of demographic components, national perspective — Total net migration [1]

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	number						
2009							
April - June	84,779	1,431	727	340	333	15,658	32,007
January - March	65,984	13	250	113	703	10,291	20,151
2008							
October - December	34,509	199	-398	383	531	4,220	-1,180
July - September	92,410	1,119	803	514	121	13,340	33,805
April - June	92,140	-305	582	104	147	12,976	35,103
January - March	61,176	-222	216	220	232	8,622	22,468
2007							
October - December	27,573	117	17	86	38	4,865	1,786
July - September	81,963	456	338	-161	326	10,474	32,406
April - June	75,806	-654	6	-45	186	9,909	30,693
January - March	56,757	-1,614	23	-714	143	7,450	22,289
2006							
October - December	20,086	-496	-65	-738	-226	1,110	-2,440
July - September	75,489	-963	2	-1,091	-1,241	10,552	27,949

	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number						
2009							
April - June	4,327	3,214	13,420	13,273	33	-31	47
January - March	2,544	2,558	15,940	13,519	58	-212	56
2008							
October - December	2,442	2,506	14,660	11,536	25	-311	-104
July - September	1,213	3,835	18,118	19,694	199	-253	-98
April - June	2,681	2,193	20,821	17,836	103	-89	-12
January - March	1,126	1,946	12,337	14,254	179	-77	-125
2007							
October - December	1,582	1,623	8,400	9,104	53	40	-138
July - September	1,499	3,576	12,334	20,900	85	-233	-37
April - June	2,466	2,866	15,243	14,715	229	176	16
January - March	1,980	1,222	11,962	14,100	-59	-72	47
2006							
October - December	700	1,001	12,473	9,118	-85	-183	-83
July - September	-169	-443	24,608	16,437	55	-72	-135

1. Total net migration numbers are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 5
Quarterly estimates of interprovincial migrants by province or territory of origin and destination, Canada, April to June 2009 p

Origin	Destination												
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	number												
Newfoundland and Labrador		38	421	89	99	527	21	11	1,121	115	0	48	39
Prince Edward Island	20		193	100	14	325	12	0	212	107	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	377	236		635	171	1,363	154	23	1,551	634	6	0	31
New Brunswick	187	60	789		481	926	35	43	889	260	6	5	7
Quebec	119	38	377	526		5,698	175	331	1,962	1,010	26	36	35
Ontario	1,383	179	1,623	907	3,765		1,128	1,329	8,416	4,588	67	161	79
Manitoba	50	4	85	48	122	1,299		491	1,574	560	4	18	19
Saskatchewan	48	56	46	40	183	700	820		2,848	850	6	34	0
Alberta	1,171	183	981	772	1,083	4,783	1,135	2,879		7,692	82	161	74
British Columbia	217	72	391	392	877	3,840	624	988	6,762		172	62	16
Yukon	0	0	0	0	42	22	0	25	73	240		17	10
Northwest Territories	53	0	0	29	0	81	16	53	267	109	17		32
Nunavut	23	0	11	19	21	85	60	8	28	0	0	39	
In-migrants	3,658	866	4,897	3,567	6,858	19,629	4,180	6,181	25,693	16,165	386	581	342
Out-migrants	2,539	983	5,181	3,688	10,323	23,635	4,274	5,631	20,956	14,413	429	657	294
Net	1,119	-117	-284	-121	-3,465	-4,006	-94	550	4,737	1,752	-43	-76	48

Total number of migrants: 93,003

p Preliminary data.

Note(s): Preliminary estimates based on data from the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) Program and F_{jk} factors calculated using 2005-2006, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 tax file data from Canada Revenue Agency.

Methodology

This document describes the concepts, data sources and methodology used to produce the population estimates. Population estimates are produced to measure the population counts according to various characteristics and geographies between two censuses. Population estimates are the official figures used for the count of the population at the national, provincial and territorial levels.

Estimates of the population

Types of estimates

Population estimates can be either intercensal or postcensal. Intercensal estimates are produced using counts from two consecutive censuses adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU)[1] (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and postcensal estimates. The production of intercensal estimates involves updating the postcensal estimates using the counts from a new census adjusted for CNU[1].

Postcensal estimates are produced using data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU[1] and the components of population growth. In terms of timeliness, postcensal estimates are more up-to-date than data from the most recent census adjusted for CNU[1], but as they get farther from the date of that census, they become more variable.

Levels of estimates

Updating population estimates between censuses entails the use of data from administrative files or surveys. The quality of population estimates therefore depends on the availability of a number of administrative data files that are provided to Statistics Canada by Canadian and foreign government departments. Since some components are not available until several months after the reference date, three kinds of postcensal estimates are produced: preliminary postcensal (PP), updated postcensal (PR) and final postcensal (PD). The time lag between the reference date and the release date is three to four months for preliminary estimates and two to three years for final estimates. Though it requires more vigilance on the part of users, the production of three successive series of postcensal estimates is the strategy that best satisfies the need for both timeliness and accuracy of the estimates. All tables indicate the level of the estimates they contain.

Calculation of population estimates

Population estimates – preliminary, updated and final – are produced by the component method. This method consists in taking the population figures from the most recent census, adjusted for census net undercoverage (CNU[1]) (census undercoverage minus census overcoverage), and adding or subtracting the number of births, deaths, and components of international and inteprovincial migration.

1 In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

A. Provincial/territorial estimates of total population

Population estimates are produced for the provinces and territories first; then they are summed to obtain an estimate of the population of Canada.

The component-method formula for estimating total provincial/territorial populations is as follows:

$$P_{(t+i)} = P_{(t)} + B_{(t,t+i)} - D_{(t,t+i)} + I_{(t,t+i)} - [E_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta TE_{(t,t+i)}] + RE_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta NPR_{(t,t+i)} + \Delta N_{(t,t+i)} - Resid_{(t,t+i)}$$

where, for each province and territory:

(t,t+i) = interval between times t and t+i;
$P_{(t+i)}$ = estimate of the population at time t+i;
$P_{(t)}$ = base population at time t (census adjusted for (CNU[1]), or most recent estimate);
B = number of births;
D = number of deaths;
I = number of immigrants;
E = number of emigrants;
ΔTE = net temporary emigration;
RE = number of returning emigrants;
ΔNPR = net non-permanent residents;
ΔN = net interprovincial migration;
Resid = residual deviation (for intercensal estimates).

B. Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final postcensal population estimates lies in the timeliness of the components. When all the components are preliminary, the estimate is described as preliminary postcensal (PP). When they are all final, the estimate is referred to as final postcensal (PD). Any other combination of levels is referred to as updated postcensal (PR).

Base population and components of population growth

A. Base population

The base populations are derived from the quinquennial censuses between 1971 and 2006. The population universe of the 2006[3] Census includes the following groups:

- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants with a usual place of residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants who are abroad, either on a military base or attached to a diplomatic mission;
- Canadian citizens (by birth or by naturalization) and landed immigrants at sea or in port aboard merchant vessels under Canadian registry;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who are claiming refugee status and members of their families living with them;
- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Study Permits and members of their families living with them;

2 Unless otherwise noted, the term *preliminary* include both preliminary and updated estimates.
3 From 1991 to 2001 Census, "persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Minister's permits (including extensions) and members of their families living with them" were included in the census universe.

- persons with a usual place of residence in Canada who hold Work Permits and members of their families living with them;

For census purposes, the last three groups in this list are referred to as non-permanent residents (NPR).

Foreign residents have not been enumerated since 1991. Foreign residents are persons who belong to the following groups:

- Government representatives of another country attached to the embassy, high commission or other diplomatic body of that country in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- members of the Armed Forces of another country who are stationed in Canada, and members of their families living with them;
- residents of another country visiting Canada temporarily (for example, a foreign visitor on vacation or on business, with or without a visitor's permit).

These populations are adjusted as follows:

- adjustment of the population for census net undercoverage (CNU);
- addition of independent estimates for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves in 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006;
- adjustment for early enumeration in 1991 and 1996 in parts of northern Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories;
- addition of estimates of NPRs in 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986. Since 1991, NPRs are included in the census universe;
- estimation of the July 1 base population by addition or subtraction of the components of growth between Census Day and June 30. At the subprovincial level, the estimate of the July 1 base population is obtained by applying the subprovincial age-sex distribution of the adjusted census to the provincial / territorial population estimate.

*Adjustment for census net undercoverage (*CNU*)*

The adjustment for CNU is important. CNU is the difference between the number of persons who should have been enumerated but were missed (undercoverage) and the number of persons who were enumerated but should not have been or who were counted more than once (overcoverage).

Coverage studies provide undercoverage estimates for the 1991, *1996*, *2001* and 2006 Censuses at the provincial and territorial levels, and for the 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 Censuses at the provincial level only. Estimates of overcoverage at the provincial and territorial levels are available only for the last four censuses (1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006). Overcoverage for previous censuses was estimated by assuming that the overcoverage-to-undercoverage ratio for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991. The CNU for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories prior to 1991 was estimated by assuming that the ratio between the CNU for each territory and the 10 provinces for each census between 1971 and 1986 was the same as in 1991.

For consistency, 1991 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 1998 to take into account the methodological improvements made in the 1996 Census coverage studies. This revision altered the CNU in all censuses between 1971 and 1986. Similarly, 1996 Census undercoverage and overcoverage were revised in 2003.

B. Births and deaths

Numbers of births and deaths are derived directly from the vital statistics database of Statistics Canada's Health Statistics Division. Although Statistics Canada manages the National system of vital statistics, the central vital statistics registries of the provinces and territories are responsible for collecting and processing the information from those administrative files. Under provincial/territorial vital statistics statutes (or similar legislation), all live births and all deaths must be registered, and all provinces and territories provide the information to Statistics Canada.

The vital statistics universe closely parallels the census universe. Both universes include births and deaths of all Canadians, immigrants and non-permanent residents (NPR) and exclude foreign residents.

Vital statistics by province or territory of residence are used to produce our final estimates of births and deaths.

When there are no vital statistics, the number of births is estimated using fertility rates by mother's age. The number of deaths is estimated using mortality rates by age and sex. These methods are used to calculate preliminary[2] estimates.

Special treatment for preliminary estimates for Quebec and British Columbia

Quebec and British Columbia provide their most recent estimates of births and deaths. The figures are used to produce preliminary[2] estimates. For the final estimates, the two provinces' births and deaths are derived from the vital statistics compiled by Health Statistics Division.

Levels of estimates

For information on the differences between preliminary[2] and final estimates, see sections **B. Births and deaths,** above.

C. Immigration

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, immigration is regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and ImmigrationCanada* (CIC) collects and processes immigrants' administrative files. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted permanent resident status by the federal government on a given date. For Demography Division, the terms immigrant and permanent resident are equivalent.

An immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by Canadian immigration authorities. The number of immigrants does not include persons born abroad to Canadian parents who are only temporarily outside the country.

Immigrants are usually counted on or after the date on which they are granted permanent resident status or the right to live in Canada.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final postcensal estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, new calculations are carried out each year to update the immigration estimates. Immigration estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two years after the reference year.

D. Net non-permanent residents

Like the numbers of births and deaths, Canadian immigration statistics must be kept by law. In Canada, the non-permanent residents (NPR) are regulated by the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) of 2002. This statute superseded the *Immigration Act*, which was passed in 1976 and amended more than 30 times in the years thereafter. *Citizenship and ImmigrationCanada* (CIC) collects and processes the administrative files of immigrants and NPRs in Canada. It then provides Statistics Canada with information from *Field Operational Support System* (FOSS) files. The information is used to estimate the number and characteristics of people granted or permanent resident status by the federal government.

Non-permanent residents (NPR) are persons who are lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis under the authority of a temporary resident permit, along with members of their family living with them. Non-permanent residents (NPR) include foreign workers, foreign students, the humanitarian population and other temporary residents. The humanitarian population includes refugee claimants and temporary residents who are allowed to remain in Canada on humanitarian grounds and are not categorized as either foreign workers or foreign students. For Demography Division, the terms non-permanent resident and temporary resident are equivalent.

Estimates of the number of NPR are based on population estimates. The number of people in CIC's system is estimated on a specific date in each year of observation. First, the end-of-period population is estimated, and then the start-of-period population is subtracted from that estimate. That yields the net number of NPR.

Anyone who received non-permanent resident status prior to the observation date is counted. For refugee claimants, the date of their application is used. Permit holders and refugee claimants are excluded from the population if their permit has expired, if they receive permanent resident status, or if they are deported. In addition, refugee claimants are excluded if their file has been inactive for two years.

Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs in Canada. Non-permanent residents (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They are finalized two to three years after the reference year, when all other components are also final.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the source used to estimate this component. Since the FOSS file is continually being updated, the figures are recalculated for each new release period to update the estimates of the net number of NPRs. Non-permanent resident (NPR) estimates are preliminary the first year and updated the following year. They become final two to three years after the reference year.

E. Emigration

The number of emigrants is estimated using data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, data collected by the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) program, and data from the *T1 Family File* (T1FF)[4]. The first source is used to estimate emigration to the United States. CCTB data are used to estimate emigration to other countries. The estimates of the number of child emigrants have to be adjusted because the CCTB is not universal and does not provide direct information on the number of adult emigrants. As a result, four adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- incomplete coverage due to a delay in the receipt and processing of the files of children *eligible* for the CCTB. Since it seems to take four years after the reference period for CCTB administrative files to become complete, the adjustment is made if the estimates are finalized after two years. The factor is derived from the two-year ratios of emigrant children based on two versions of the CCTB files;

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not *eligible*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;

- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are *eligible* for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-eligible children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FF[4];

- the differential propensity to emigrate between adults and children. This factor generates the emigration rate for the population aged 18 and over. It is obtained by (1) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on T1FF[4] data, (2) calculating the average ratio over three years of the adult and child emigration rates based on data from the *Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security*, and (3) taking the average of the two rates. This factor is calculated for Canada only.

The adult emigration rate is applied to the adult population to generate the number of adult emigrants, which is then added to the number of child emigrants to produce the number of emigrants for the entire population.

Emigration is disaggregated by province and territory based on the number of child emigrants adjusted for coverage and differential emigration.

4 The T1 family file *(T1FF) is* derived from the *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) T1 file by Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

F. Net temporary emigration

Some people leave Canada to live temporarily in another country; others who were temporarily outside Canada return. The net result of those departures and returns is the component known as "net temporary emigration". Estimates of the number of departures are derived from the *Reverse Record Check* (RRC), the most important census coverage study. The RRC provides an estimate of the number of people who left Canada temporarily during an intercensal period and are still out of the country at the end of the period. Estimates of the number of returns are based on two sources: the Census and Demography Division's estimates of returning emigrants. The census provides the number of people who were outside Canada at the time of the previous census and returned during the intercensal period. That number includes all returning emigrants. Then Demography Division's estimate of the returning emigrants' component is subtracted to produce the number of returning temporary emigrants. The estimated numbers of departures (RRC) and returns (Census and Demography Division) yield an estimate of net temporary emigration.

That estimate is for the whole intercensal period; it is disaggregated into estimates for each of the five years in the period and then into monthly estimates using a seasonal adjustment that is an average between zero seasonality and the seasonality of emigration.

Net temporary emigration is calculated first for the national level. It is then disaggregated by province or group of provinces based on the RRC estimates of temporary emigration. For the Atlantic provinces and the territories, the estimate for the group is disaggregated on the basis of each province/territory's proportion of the group's total population.

Net temporary emigration can be estimated only for the intercensal period preceding the most recent census. Net temporary emigration in the current period is assumed to be the same as in the previous period for each province and territory.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the emigration estimate used to calculate the seasonal adjustment for the net temporary emigration. The same estimation method is used.

G. Returning emigrants

A returning emigrant is a person who returns to Canada after having been classified as an emigrant. In a manner similar to the procedure used to calculate the number of emigrants, data from the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) file and the *Canada Revenue Agency's* (CRA) 's T1FF[4] are used to estimate the number of returning emigrants. Adjustment factors are applied to compensate for the fact that the CCTB program is not universal, and an adult/child ratio is used to estimate the number of adult returning emigrants. As a result, three adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not *eligible*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- the differential propensity to emigrate between children who are *eligible* for the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the emigration rates of CCTB-*eligible* children with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last three available years of T1FFs[4];
- the adult/child ratio, which is based on the census used in estimating the base population.

Levels of estimates

The difference between preliminary[2] and final estimates lies in the timeliness of the sources used to estimate this component. The same estimation method is used.

H. Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movements from one province or territory to another, involving a change in usual place of residence. As is the case for emigration, there is no provision for recording interprovincial migration in Canada. Consequently, such movements have to be estimated using data from the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) of *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) and the T1FF[4].

Final estimates of interprovincial migration are obtained by comparing addresses indicated on personal income tax returns over two consecutive tax years. However, the migration status of taxfilers' dependants has to be imputed. An adjustment is also required to take into account migrants who do not file income tax returns. For 2001-2002 and subsequent years, the adjustment was slightly modified (for further information, see *Wilkinson, 2004*). From 2006-2007, this adjustment has slightly modified (Cyr, 2008 – Internal document).

Since income tax returns are not available at the time preliminary estimates are produced, the estimation of preliminary[2] interprovincial migration is based on CCTB administrative files, which provide counts of child migrants (aged 0-17) *receiving benefits* under the program. The estimates have to be adjusted later for children who are not receiving the CCTB. Finally, the number of adult migrants is calculated using the number of child migrants and factors derived from the T1FF[4]. As a result, three adjustment factors are used to take into account:

- the program's partial coverage, that is, people who do not apply for the CCTB or are not receiving *benefits*. This factor is obtained by comparing the estimated number of children in the population with the number of children in CCTB files;
- the differential propensity to migrate between children who are receiving the CCTB and children who are not. This factor is obtained by comparing the out-migration rates of children receiving the CCTB with the rates for all children (aged 0-17). This factor is calculated for each province and territory and is based on the last available year of T1FFs[4];
- the differential propensity to migrate between adults and children. This factor generates the out-migration rate of the population aged 18 and over for each province/territory of origin and destination. It is obtained by calculating the ratio of the central migration rate for adults to the rate for children. It is estimated using data from the last three available years of T1FFs[4].

The adult migration rate is then applied to the estimated adult population. The number of adult migrants is then added to the number of child migrants to produce the number of interprovincial migrants for the entire population.

Levels of estimates

For information on the differences between preliminary[2] and final estimates of total interprovincial migration, see section **H. Interprovincial migration** above.

Intercensal population estimates

Intercensal estimates – population estimates for reference dates between two censuses – are produced following each census. They reconcile previous postcensal estimates with the new census counts.

There are two main steps in the production of intercensal estimates:

- calculation of the error of closure;
- linear distribution of the error of closure.

Error of closure is defined as the difference between the postcensal population estimates on Census Day and the population enumerated in that census (after adjustment for census net undercoverage (CNU[1])).

The error of closure is spread uniformly over the intercensal period of days within each month.

Quality of estimates

The estimates contain certain inaccuracies stemming from two types of errors:

- errors in the census data;
- imperfections in other data sources and the method used to estimate the components.

Census data

A. Coverage, response and imputation errors

The errors attributable to census data can be divided into two groups: Response and processing errors, and coverage errors. The first group implies non-response error, misinterpretation by respondents, incorrect coding and non-response imputation. Errors in the second group primarily result from undercoverage and, to a lesser extent, overcoverage. It should be noted that both types of errors are intrinsic to any survey data.

The coverage errors occur when dwellings and/or individuals are missed, incorrectly included or counted more than once. Following each census, Statistics Canada undertakes coverage studies to measure these errors. The main studies are the *Reverse Record Check Survey* (RRC) and the *Census Overcoverage Study* (COS). Based on these studies, estimates of *census net undercoverage* (CNU) (which is equal to the difference between undercoverage and overcoverage) are produced. Demography Division adjusts the population enumerated in the census by province and territory using these estimates.

During the process of developing base populations, an attempt was made to correct only coverage errors in the population base. However, the correction based on the results of the coverage studies and on modeling of overcoverage for provinces and territories by age and sex prior to 1991, was also subject to sampling, collection, response and processing errors and uncertainty in the assumptions underlying the models. With respect to the coverage studies, statistical analysis concluded that the adjustment, although not without errors itself, improved the quality of census data (Royce, 1993). They were deemed to be consistent over time and across geographical areas, and to provide logical results. Users should also be aware that when calculating *census net undercoverage* (CNU) rates for small areas, it is likely that the underlying assumptions may be violated. If this is true, the resulting CNU rate would be misleading. Errors associated with these assumptions are, however, very difficult to quantify.

Nevertheless, the corrections to the census data due to CNU improved, in general, the quality of the estimates by compensating for the differential undercoverage by age, sex and by province/territory across censuses.

Text table 1
Estimated census net undercoverage, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 and 2006 Censuses

Geography	Census population	Census net undercoverage	Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves	Adjusted population	Rate
	A	B	C	D=A+B+C	(B+C)/D*100
	number				in percent
2001 [1]					
Canada	**30,007,094**	**924,430**	**34,539**	**30,966,063**	**3.10**
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	9,401	0	522,331	1.80
Prince Edward Island	135,294	1,325	0	136,619	0.97
Nova Scotia	908,007	24,521	0	932,528	2.63
New Brunswick	729,498	20,095	0	749,593	2.68
Quebec	7,237,479	140,232	12,648	7,390,359	2.07
Ontario	11,410,046	436,349	15,960	11,862,355	3.81
Manitoba	1,119,583	30,903	110	1,150,596	2.70
Saskatchewan	978,933	21,231	581	1,000,745	2.18
Alberta	2,974,807	69,857	4,977	3,049,641	2.45
British Columbia	3,907,738	164,542	263	4,072,543	4.05
Yukon	28,674	1,423	0	30,097	4.73
Northwest Territories	37,360	3,295	0	40,655	8.10
Nunavut	26,745	1,256	0	28,001	4.49
2006 [1]					
Canada	**31,612,897**	**868,658**	**40,115**	**32,521,670**	**2.79**
Newfoundland and Labrador	505,469	5,046	0	510,515	0.99
Prince Edward Island	135,851	1,903	0	137,754	1.38
Nova Scotia	913,462	24,558	0	938,020	2.62
New Brunswick	729,997	16,059	0	746,056	2.15
Quebec	7,546,131	60,751	16,600	7,623,482	1.01
Ontario	12,160,282	465,824	15,391	12,641,497	3.81
Manitoba	1,148,401	34,330	0	1,182,731	2.90
Saskatchewan	968,157	22,594	739	991,490	2.35
Alberta	3,290,350	111,353	7,272	3,408,975	3.48
British Columbia	4,113,487	121,551	113	4,235,151	2.87
Yukon	30,372	1,805	0	32,177	5.61
Northwest Territories	41,464	1,620	0	43,084	3.76
Nunavut	29,474	1,264	0	30,738	4.11

1. The levels and rates are based on the Reverse Record Check (RRC) and the Overcoverage Study and include non-permanent residents.

The adjustment also incorporates the results of a study on the estimates of the number of people living on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves to complete the corrections for coverage errors in the census. The results of the coverage studies contain mainly sampling errors.

These adjustments have a direct impact on:

- the error of closure and its distribution by age and sex within a province or a territory as well as by province/territory as the CNU[1] and its distribution vary from one census to another;

- within-cohort consistency of population estimates. If for example, the male cohort in age group 0-4 in 1981 was tracked up to the 2001 Census (unadjusted for CNU[1]) the age group 20-24 would be noticeably smaller in 2001 than the age group 15-19 in 1996. Since Canada receives many immigrants within these age groups, the opposite would be expected. However, only after adjustment for CNU[1], the cohort size increases from 1996 to 2001.

For further information regarding the main coverage studies, please see the following document on Statistics Canada's web site: 1996 and 2001 Census Technical Report on Coverage.

Components

Errors due to estimation methodologies and data sources other than the census can also be significant.

1 In this case, the adjustment for the census net undercoverage also includes the incompletely enumerated Indian reserves

A. Births and deaths

Since the law requires the recording of vital statistics, the final estimates for births and deaths data meet very high standards. Nevertheless, since preliminary estimates are derived, they can be slightly different from final estimates.

B. Immigration and non-permanent residents

With respect to immigrants and NPRs, Citizenship and Immigration Canada administers special data files on both of these components. Since immigration is controlled by law, data on immigrants and non permanent residents (NPRs) are compiled upon arrival in Canada. These data represent only "legal" immigration and exclude illegal immigrants. Thus, for the "legal" part of international movement into Canada, the data are considered to be of high quality. However, some biases such as the difference between the stated province of intended residence at the time of arrival and the actual province of residence, may persist. Finally, since information provided by the *Visitor Data System* (VDS) from *Citizenship and ImmigrationCanada* (CIC) is not complete (age and sex of dependents, province of residence for certain groups of permit holders), estimates of NPRs are more prone to error than data on immigrants.

C. Emigration, returning emigration and net temporary emigration

Of all the demographic components that are used in the population estimates program, these components are the most difficult to estimate with precision. Canada does not have a complete border registration system. While immigration and non permanents residents (NPRs) are well documented by the federal government, Statistics Canada has always used techniques of indirect estimation in the estimation of persons leaving the country. For this reason, available statistics regarding these three components have historically been of a lower quality than other components.

Estimates of the number of emigrants and returning emigrants are both derived using *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) data provided by *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA). Data are adjusted to take into account the incomplete coverage of the program and to derive the emigration and returning emigration of adults.

These adjustments and the delay in obtaining the data are the two main sources of errors. As current information on the number of persons living temporarily abroad does not exist, estimates are based on the *Reverse Record Check* (RRC) and the census. Estimates for the intercensal period, distributed equally among the five years, are maintained constant for the postcensal period. Moreover, assumptions were made to allow for the distribution of annual estimates to a quarterly level. Any geographical or quarterly variation may introduce error in the estimation of these components.

D. Interprovincial migration

Since July 1993, preliminary[2] interprovincial migration estimates have been based on *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB) files. Under this program, only 76% of children aged 0-17 at the Canada level were entitled to benefits on July 1, 2001. Consequently, preliminary CCTB based estimates are subject to larger error than final estimates derived from *Canada Revenue Agency* (CRA) tax files.

Quality assessment

In order to assess the quality of our estimates, two evaluation measures are used: Precocity errors and errors of closure.

A. Precocity error

The quality of preliminary estimates of components is analyzed using precocity errors. Precocity error is defined as the difference between preliminary and final estimate of a particular component in terms of its relative proportion of the total population for the relevant geographical area. It can be calculated for both population and component estimates.

2 Unless otherwise noted, the term *preliminary* include both preliminary and updated estimates

Precocity error allows for useful comparisons between components, as well as between provinces and territories or geographical areas of different population size. Note that when compared to the total population for an area, the differences between preliminary and final estimates of the components are quite small. There are, however, differences in the amount of impact on the population estimates between components and between provinces and territories.

Generally speaking, net interprovincial migration yields the greatest precocity errors. This is likely the result of the use of different data sources for preliminary and final estimates. In most years and for most provinces/territories, births, deaths and immigration estimates yielded the smallest precocity errors. For immigration estimates, this reflects the completeness of the data source and the availability of data for the more timely preliminary estimates. In the case of births and deaths, small precocity errors support the use of short-term projections for preliminary estimates.

According to the analysis of the most recent precocity errors and assuming that the quality of the basic data remains constant, the present postcensal estimates should have an acceptable degree of reliability.

Text table 2
Quarterly precocity errors for components, Canada, provinces and territories

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.
	per thousand													
Births														
Jan. to Mar. 2007	-0.03	-0.16	-0.01	0.08	-0.04	0.05	-0.02	-0.18	0.07	-0.25	-0.01	0.25	-0.09	0.32
Apr. to June 2007	-0.06	-0.07	-0.05	-0.14	-0.16	0.01	-0.05	-0.12	0.24	-0.21	-0.01	-0.65	0.39	-0.71
July to Sept. 2007	-0.10	-0.24	0.04	-0.13	-0.23	-0.01	-0.08	-0.36	0.36	-0.26	-0.02	-0.58	-0.69	-0.64
Oct. to Dec. 2007	-0.12	-0.12	-0.35	-0.17	-0.13	-0.02	-0.15	-0.17	-0.34	-0.29	-0.01	-0.24	0.21	0.13
Deaths														
Jan. to Mar. 2006	0.09	0.11	0.27	0.20	0.16	0.02	0.21	0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.10	0.05	-0.54
Apr. to June 2006	0.07	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.27	-0.01	0.12	0.23	0.03	0.10	-0.03	0.03	0.29	0.18
July to Sept. 2006	0.07	-0.08	0.22	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.14	-0.02	-0.50	-0.25	0.10
Oct. to Dec. 2006	0.03	-0.13	0.15	0.15	0.09	-0.02	0.07	-0.05	-0.19	0.09	-0.01	-0.28	0.02	0.16
Immigration														
Jan. to Mar. 2007	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Apr. to June 2007	0.00	-0.02	-0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
July to Sept. 2007	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.06	-0.05	0.00
Oct. to Dec. 2007	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.05	0.00
Emigration														
July to Sept. 2005	-0.01	-0.13	-0.07	0.12	-0.06	0.00	-0.07	-0.07	0.07	-0.05	0.15	-0.07	-0.05	-0.07
Oct. to Dec. 2005	-0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.04	-0.04	-0.02	-0.07	-0.07	0.02	-0.06	0.03	-0.03	-0.05	0.00
Jan. to Mar. 2006	-0.10	-0.08	-0.07	0.00	-0.06	-0.06	-0.14	-0.13	-0.01	-0.13	-0.05	-0.07	-0.05	-0.07
April to June 2006	-0.04	-0.06	0.12	0.03	-0.04	-0.02	-0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Returning emigration														
July to Sept. 2005	-0.09	-0.03	-0.10	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	-0.15	0.12	-0.01	-0.16	0.16	0.07	0.00	0.00
Oct. to Dec. 2005	-0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.06	0.04	0.00	-0.07	-0.06	0.10	0.00	0.00
Jan. to Mar. 2006	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.05	0.07	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.10	0.00	0.00
April to June 2006	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.04	0.04	0.05	-0.02	-0.06	0.03	0.02	0.04
Net temporary emigration														
July to Sept. 2005	0.08	-0.08	-0.07	-0.02	-0.06	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.24	0.07	-0.05	-0.11
Oct. to Dec. 2005	0.04	-0.07	-0.06	-0.02	-0.05	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.07	-0.05	-0.04
Jan. to Mar. 2006	0.02	-0.07	-0.07	-0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.00	-0.07	-0.11
April to June 2006	0.04	-0.07	-0.07	-0.03	-0.05	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.07	-0.07	-0.04
Net non-permanent residents														
July to Sept. 2005	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.04	-0.13	0.10	0.07
Oct. to Dec. 2005	0.06	-0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.10	-0.05	-0.11
Jan. to Mar. 2006	0.00	-0.01	-0.04	-0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.04	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.00
April to June 2006	-0.13	0.04	0.04	-0.01	-0.02	-0.07	-0.25	0.00	0.02	-0.07	-0.06	-0.27	-0.10	0.07
In-migrants														
July to Sept. 2007	0.69	2.30	2.51	1.38	1.81	0.28	0.40	1.52	3.40	0.90	0.61	2.30	3.19	3.01
Oct. to Dec. 2007	0.39	1.49	1.24	0.80	1.08	0.13	0.22	0.89	1.90	0.56	0.34	2.02	2.28	1.15
Jan. to Mar. 2008	0.45	1.77	2.17	1.03	1.14	0.15	0.25	1.03	2.09	0.62	0.38	2.96	2.27	3.72
April to June 2008	0.69	1.95	3.54	1.41	1.25	0.28	0.37	1.30	2.41	1.46	0.63	2.48	2.54	5.02
Out-migrants														
July to Sept. 2007	0.69	0.73	2.11	0.51	1.02	0.28	0.32	0.44	1.23	2.47	0.85	1.63	5.72	6.17
Oct. to Dec. 2007	0.39	0.43	1.42	0.27	0.67	0.15	0.19	0.27	0.73	1.38	0.48	0.92	2.42	1.94
Jan. to Mar. 2008	0.45	0.48	1.31	0.33	0.66	0.16	0.22	0.35	0.93	1.51	0.59	0.40	4.97	4.33
April to June 2008	0.69	0.97	2.10	0.94	1.12	0.36	0.41	0.64	1.67	1.60	0.89	2.73	5.61	4.77
Net interprovincial migration														
July to Sept. 2007	n/a	1.56	0.41	0.87	0.79	0.00	0.08	1.08	2.17	-1.57	-0.24	0.68	-2.53	-3.17
Oct. to Dec. 2007	n/a	1.06	-0.18	0.53	0.41	0.02	0.03	0.62	1.18	0.82	-0.13	1.10	-0.14	-0.80
Jan. to Mar. 2008	n/a	1.29	0.87	0.70	0.48	0.00	0.03	0.68	1.16	-0.89	-0.21	2.56	-2.71	-0.60
April to June 2008	n/a	0.98	1.44	0.46	0.13	-0.07	-0.03	0.66	0.74	-0.14	-0.26	-0.24	-3.07	0.25

B. Error of closure

The error of closure measures the exactness level of the final postcensal estimates. It can be defined as the difference between the enumerated population of the most recent census (after adjustments for census net undercoverage (CNU[1])) and the most current postcensal population estimates as of Census Day.

The error of closure comes from two sources: The relative differences in the amount of CNU[1] and errors in the components of demographic growth over the intercensal period. This can be calculated for total population estimates and for age, sex and marital status. With each 5-year intercensal period, the error of closure can only be calculated with the release of census data and estimates of CNU[1].

By dividing the error of closure by the census population adjusted for CNU[1], the differences are relatively small at the national level (0.16% for 2001 and 0.32% for 2006). At the provincial and territorial level, differences are understandably larger, since the estimates are also affected by errors in estimating interprovincial migration. Nevertheless, the provincial/territorial final postcensal estimates generally fall within 1% of the adjusted census population, except for the territories that falls within closer adjustments.

Text table 3
Error of closure of the estimates of population, Canada, provinces and territories, 2001 and 2006

	2001		2006	
	number	rate in percent	number	rate in percent
Canada	49,948	0.16	105,352	0.32
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,381	2.18	-1,137	-0.22
Prince Edward Island	1,483	1.09	74	0.05
Nova Scotia	9,005	0.97	-2,778	-0.30
New Brunswick	4,587	0.61	3,404	0.46
Quebec	-222	0.00	26,088	0.34
Ontario	11,288	0.10	50,173	0.40
Manitoba	-1,035	-0.09	-5,396	-0.46
Saskatchewan	16,017	1.60	-3,061	-0.31
Alberta	1,604	0.05	-47,801	-1.40
British Columbia	-4,347	-0.11	88,057	2.08
Yukon	-360	-1.20	-979	-3.04
Northwest Territories	497	1.22	-875	-2.03
Nunavut	50	0.18	-417	-1.36

Note(s): The error of closure is equal to the postcensal estimate (at the census date) minus the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated indian reserves). The percentage is: error of closure, divided by the census count adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated indian reserves, multiplied by 100.

Explanatory notes for the tables

Table 2 Quarterly population estimates and factors of growth, provincial perspective

Population	Population estimates are final postcensal for July 1, 2006, updated postcensal from October 1, 2006 to April 1, 2009 and preliminary postcensal from July 1, 2009.
Natural increase	Natural increase is final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.
International migration	Net international migration numbers are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.
Interprovincial migration	Net interprovincial migration numbers are final up to June 2008 and preliminary from July 2008.
Total migration	Total net migration numbers are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.
Total growth	Numbers for total growth are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.

Table 3 Quarterly estimates of demographic components, provincial perspective, provincial perspective

Birth	The numbers of births are final up to December 2007, updated from January 2008 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.
Death	The numbers of deaths are final up to December 2006, updated from January 2007 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.
Immigrant	The numbers of immigrants are final up to December 2007, updated from January 2008 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.
Emigrant	The numbers of emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.
Returning emigrant	The numbers of returning emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.
Net temporary emigrant	The numbers of net temporary emigrants are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.
Net non-permanent resident	The numbers of net non-permanent residents are updated from July 2006 to March 2009 and preliminary from April 2009.
In-migrant	The numbers of interprovincial in-migrants are final up to June 2008 and preliminary from July 2008.
Out-migrant	The numbers of interprovincial out-migrants are final up to June 2008 and preliminary from July 2008.

Appendix I

Glossary

Annualized rate

Refers to the ratio of the estimated number of events converted to an annual basis divided by the average quarterly populations. In this respect, birth, death, immigration rates, etc are calculated. Generally, the rate is expressed in per 1,000.

Census coverage

Census netundercoverage: Difference between undercoverage and overcoverage.

Overcoverage: Number of persons who should not have been counted in the census or who were counted more than once.

Undercoverage: Number of persons who were intended to have been enumerated in a census but were not enumerated.

Components of demographic growth

Any of the classes of events generating population movement variations. Births, deaths and migrations are the components responsible for the variation since they alter the total population.

Emigrant

Canadian citizen or ***immigrant*** who has left Canada to establish a permanent residence in another country.

Error of closure

Difference between the ***postcensal estimate*** for the same date as the census and the results of the census adjusted for ***censusnet undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves).

Immigrant

Within the framework of this publication, the term immigrant refers to *landed immigrant*. A landed immigrant is a person who does not have Canadian citizenship but was granted the right by immigration authorities to live in Canada on a permanent basis.

International migration

International migration represents movement of population between Canada and a foreign country which involves a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made with regard to ***immigrants***, ***emigrants***, ***returning emigrants***, ***net temporary emigrants*** and ***net non-permanent residents***.

Interprovincial migration

Interprovincial migration represents movement from one province or territory involving a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province or territory is an ***out-migrant*** with reference to the province or territory of origin and an ***in-migrant*** with reference to the province or territory of destination.

Natural increase

Variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the numbers of births and deaths.

Net international migration

Net international migration is obtained according to the following formula:

Immigrants + ***returning emigrants*** + ***net non permanent residents*** – (***emigrants*** + ***net temporary emigrants***)

Net interprovincial migration

Net interprovincial migration represents the difference between ***in-migrants*** and ***out-migrants*** for a given province or territory.

Net non-permanent residents

Net non-permanent residents represent the variation in the number of non-permanent residents between two dates.

Non-permanent residents

A non permanent resident belongs to one of the five following groups:

- persons residing in Canada claiming refugee status;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a study permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a work permit;
- persons residing in Canada who hold a minister's permit;
- all non-Canadian born dependants of persons claiming refugee status, or of persons holding study permits, work permits or minister's permits and living in Canada.

Net temporary emigration

Net temporary emigration represents the variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates. Temporary emigration includes Canadian citizens and ***immigrants*** living temporarily abroad who have not maintained a usual place of residence in Canada.

Population

Estimated population and population according to the census are both defined as being the number of Canadians whose usual place of residence is in that area, regardless of where they happened to be on Census Day. Also included are any Canadians staying in a dwelling in that area on Census Day and having no usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada, as well as those considered ***non-permanent residents***.

Population estimate

Postcensal: Population estimate produced by using data from the most recent available census adjusted for ***census net undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) and estimate of the ***components of demographic growth*** since that last census. This estimate can be preliminary, updated or final.

Intercensal: Population estimate derived by using ***postcensal estimates*** and data adjusted for ***censusnet undercoverage*** (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves) of censuses preceding and following the year in question.

Population growth or total growth

Variation of population size between two dates. It can also be obtained by summing the ***natural increase***, ***total net migration*** and if possible, substract ***residual deviation***. It can be positive or negative.

Residual deviation

Difference between demographic ***population growth*** calculated using ***intercensal estimates*** of population between two dates and that obtained by the sum of the components for the same period. This deviation results from the distribution of the ***error of closure*** between years within the quinquennial period. This distribution is calculated by taking into account the number of days within each month.

Returning emigrant

Canadian citizen or ***immigrant*** having previously emigrated from Canada and subsequently returned to the country.

Total net migration

Sum of ***net international*** and ***net interprovincial*** migration.

Vital events

Includes all the demographic events (that is to say births, deaths, marriages and divorces) for which there exist a legal requirement to inform the Provincial or Territorial Registrar's Office.

Appendix II

Source and remarks

Base population

May 16, 2006 Census of Population adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.

2006 Census: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 2006, Catalogue no. 92-200-XPB.

Census net undercoverage: See The Daily, September 29, 2008.

Incompletely enumerated Indian reserves: See The Daily, September 29, 2008.

Births and deaths

Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division.

Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Catalogue no. 91-002-X, Quarterly, Analytical table.4.

Immigration

Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division - from data on emigrant children from the Canada Child Tax Benefit program (CCTB) from Canada Revenue Agency files - CRA and data from the « U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics ».

Returning emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the CCTB program and adjustment factors calculated using CRA files.

Net temporary emigrants

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data from the Reverse Record Check (RRC), 2001 and 2006 Censuses of Canada.

Non-permanent residents

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on data provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Interprovincial migration

Statistics Canada, Demography Division – based on the CTB program and adjustment factors calculated using CRA files.